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The War Program

ANTIAIRCRAFT IN WORLD WAR II
BY BRIG. GEN. FRANK C. McCONNELL, USA
Commanding General Antiaircraft Command,
Army Ground Forces

UPON the Declaration of War in 1941, the Antiaircraft Artillery was confronted with the major problem of training the newly organized Antiaircraft Artillery units in the shortest possible time. As a means to accomplish this end, seven Training Centers, three Replacement Training Centers, and one Barrage Balloon Training Center were eventually organized and established throughout the United States. In addition, the Antiaircraft Artillery School and the Antiaircraft Artillery Board were important agencies in the schooling of officers and enlisted men, and in the solution and perfection of our superb antiaircraft materiel.

The demands for Antiaircraft Artillery were met according to schedule, and our units now are employed in every theater of operation.

The Antiaircraft Artillery School, now at Fort Bliss, Tex., having produced thousands of new officers from its candidate courses, can now direct its main effort toward the perfection of the science of antiaircraft gunnery and the specialization of both officers and enlisted men. The Antiaircraft Artillery Board, figuratively speaking, remains at the elbow of each gunner, devising and testing new weapons to enable him to combat revised enemy tactics, also perfecting and improving his present equipment for greater efficiency in battle. Having provided tens of thousands of inductees with the basic training necessary for soldiers destined for newly-formed units, Antiaircraft Replacement Training Centers now can concentrate on their principal mission of training individual combat loss replacements for battalions in overseas theaters. And from the hundreds of antiaircraft units already trained and serving in active theaters, many officers with experience gained in actual combat are now returning to bring the benefit of their war experience to units in training.

The opportunity afforded for combined training of antiaircraft troops with appropriate elements of the ground and air forces has provided the post-graduate training. This has been accomplished—after the antiaircraft battalions, groups, and brigades have completed their 22 weeks' cycle of basic and gunnery training—by attaching them to divisions, corps and air forces receiving their final and extremely realistic training prior to being sent to battle areas. Here the antiaircraft, during the period of the maneuvers, has been integrated into and become an essential part of these fighting teams.

War experience has dictated the necessity for much antiaircraft in many roles additional to its employment in the defense of important rear area installations and vital points along lines of communication. Troops in amphibious operations in every theater needed, and received upon landing, antiaircraft protection of their beachheads. Antiaircraft accompanied

Col. Joseph W. Stilwell, (right), son of General Stilwell, former commander in the China-Burma-India theater, receives the congratulations of Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, (left), commander of U. S. Forces in the India-Burma theater who has just presented him with the Legion of Merit for services in the northern Burma campaign.

Signal Corps Photo



Stabilize Rate of Exchange

The arbitrary rate of exchange whereby American soldiers paid in France are given 50 francs for each dollar of pay is only in small part responsible for high prices paid by men on leave, Treasury Department sources declared this week.

Should more francs be given for each dollar one result might well be to drive prices up still more, they contend.

High prices are caused principally by competition of large bodies of potential consumers for scarce supplies, officials point out, adding that the situation largely will remedy itself as French economy again becomes organized and as transportation systems are put back into operation or released from military use. Present disruption of means of communications has had the result of dividing France into a number of economic "islands" with prices of different commodities varying widely in each. High prices, moreover, always have prevailed in Paris, the mecca of men on leave, Treasury officials declared.

It was pointed out that the present exchange rate—200 francs to the pound sterling, or 49.556 francs to the dollar—was set by the French government as a member of the United Nations. Although there was question in some Allied quarters as to whether such a rate would reflect the true exchange situation, it was accepted by both the British and United States governments. French officials declare that, with restoration of their economy, they can maintain such an exchange rate, and Treasury officials believe maintenance of such a rate reasonably possible.

A major source of dissatisfaction on the part of personnel in France, apart from the high prices they must pay for meals and drinks while on leave and for souvenirs to send home, has been the high value of the dollar on the black market. Currently, Frenchmen are giving about 250 francs for each dollar. This is assumed to be the real value of the franc in relation to the dollar.

However, it is contended by Treasury officials that the black market rate of exchange is no indication at all of the true relationship of the two currencies. The dollar has a similarly inflated value in the black markets of nearly every other country. People who want dollars will pay premiums far above the value of such

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Rotation of Naval Air Personnel

Realizing the need of rotation for land based Navy planes, the Bureau of Aeronautics has announced a plan of individual multi-motor plane rotation. Naval land based crews will be rotated as conditions permit in their area.

It was said that many of these groups are operating from islands we have taken in the Pacific area. The land based craft sometimes have areas 500 miles square or larger to be responsible for. The Navy liberators, scouting planes, rescue planes, and other types are all strictly land based craft.

Upon announcing this plan for the land-based multi-motored planes, all pilots and craft of the naval air arm now receive rotation when the conditions permit. Carrier craft are rotated by squadron and group as often as the combat and personnel situations permit. During the past month the Navy has returned to the United States 11 of these Pacific carrier based air units.

The only difference in the rotation of land based and carried based craft is that carrier based craft rotate by group and land based craft rotate by crews of individual planes. Rotation of the land based personnel by the Navy has already begun and will continue until further announcement, the Bureau of Aeronautics said.

Navy Pilot Training Program

Former aviation cadets and student aviation pilots, who were separated from the pre-flight stages of the Navy's aviation training program since June 1944, when the scheduled output of fliers was reduced, are being given an opportunity to reenter the program. Reassignment will commence during the spring and summer of 1945.

These men, who were separated from the preliminary stages of the pilot training program through no failure of their own but as a result of an over-all Navy cutback in aviation training, were promised that they would be shifted back into flight training when the Navy's needs would justify such a move.

Recent estimates of future aviation requirements have indicated that it will be necessary to increase the present rate of pilot training to a point somewhat above the rate contemplated at the time of the

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Post-War Training Plan Sponsored by Rep. May

New legislation to provide a system of peacetime compulsory military training after the war was introduced into the House at its opening session, 3 Jan., by Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee.

Representative May indicated that the committee will meet in the near future to consider the measure.

The bill, H. R. 515, differs in several respects from a compulsory service bill introduced by Mr. May in the 78th Congress, which died with that Congress.

Under the new bill liability for a year of training would be incurred at age 18 and could be satisfied within four years thereafter; that is, up to age 22. After training there would be no period of compulsory training, but graduates of training would be liable to be called into service during an emergency declared by Congress for a period of six years after training.

The six-year reserve liability could be satisfied by trainees under the bill who serve in the Regular Navy, Marine Corps or Regular Army for one year, or in the National Guard, Naval Militia or Organized Reserves for three years.

These principles—exemptions from compulsory service after training, encouragement to enter the regular establishments or reserve components, and an upper age limit of 22 years, permitting completion of college before training—are the objectives sought by Congressional and military authorities, as outlined in the 30 Dec. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Mr. May's earlier bill would have called 17-year-olds into training, making no provision for deferment until after college or for enlistment in the Regular Establishment or a reserve component after training. The earlier measure would have placed ex-trainees in a reserve for an eight-year period during which they would have been subject to additional refresher training.

Likewise carrying out the objective outlined in the 30 Dec. JOURNAL, H. R. 515 provides that during the training period "it shall be the duty of all officers charged with the training to select and record the names of all trainees who show capacity for leadership with a view to encouraging them to qualify as reserve noncommissioned officers and officers" during the following six-year period.

Text of Mr. May's new bill follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That (a) the Congress hereby declares that the reservoir of trained manpower built up at such enormous expense during the present war should not be permitted to become empty again as after World War I, but should be perpetuated for the peace and security of future generations.

(b) That Congress further declares that this end can be assured only through a system of military training for all able-bodied male citizens in their early manhood. While the details of future military organization cannot be determined with precision until after the terms of a permanent peace can be envisaged, there can be no thoroughly effective national defense system that does not

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Black Market Deals

Washington Daily News—"It is not pleasant to read that hundreds of American soldiers—officers as well as enlisted men—have been arrested behind the combat front in Europe for stealing huge quantities of gasoline, cigarettes and other Army goods and selling them on the French black market. *** When hundreds of their millions go wrong, it is not our place to condemn. It is our duty to ask ourselves whether we can set them a better example."

Milwaukee Journal—"The revelations of such racketeering by men in uniform, by no means confined to the Army, should bring a general tightening up of supervision so far as is possible without involving serious delays or loss of manpower."

Philadelphia Inquirer—"It isn't quite good enough that the military authorities are cracking down now in a big way. A question demanding an answer is why these criminals got away with it so long. American military personnel guilty of participating in these

activities must be adequately punished. But so must French civilians who had to be in with them up to their necks, or they couldn't have flourished as they did."

New York Herald Tribune—"It is well to bear in mind that the theft, sale or barter of military supplies is a feature of every war. It is the continuing needs of the liberated countries and the scale and organization of the black market which today make it so difficult to deal with the unsavory business."

Wilmington Journal Every Evening—"It is not strange that it happened in France. The existence of the flourishing black market in that country provided perfect conditions for the seed to grow. The French black market has been not only profitable but respectable, because it arose under the German occupation, and it is easy to understand how some operators bribed greedy Americans to fill their orders."

Wyoming State Tribune—"An American soldier who steals and sells for private gain military sup-

piles needed by his buddies on the fighting fronts, and other supplies essential to the comfort and morale of his brothers in arms, is a worse stinker than the Germans, which means he is the lowest form of human life and should be eliminated like the rat he is for the good of humanity."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch—"When things go wrong on the home front and military supplies are lost through theft or fraud or strikes, a major concern of the loyal citizens is for the bad effect on soldiers overseas. With disclosure of widespread thievery and black market operations by American soldiers in France, there is danger of cynicism and disillusionment both at home and overseas."

Philadelphia Record—"The Army does, of course, bar the most vicious type of criminals. And, by means of psychiatric tests, it tries to screen out potential criminals. But all in all, our 'citizen army' is a cross-section of the civilian population. We must expect criminals in our armed forces as well as heroes—even men who may be both at the same time."

Gen. Coleman Dies

Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman, USA-Ret., Governor of the U. S. Soldiers Home and former Chief of Finance of the Army, died suddenly at the Governors Residence, U. S. Soldiers Home, Washington, D. C., early yesterday, 5 Jan.

General Coleman had been ill for nearly a year, but had been performing his duties. He would have been Governor for nine years next August.

Born in Baltimore, Md., 16 July 1878, General Coleman was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry, from the District of Columbia, on 9 Sept. 1898. After various assignments he sailed for France in June 1918 as Assistant Chief of Staff G-1, 91st Division. He participated in the Ypres-Lys and Meuse-Argonne offensives and the Lorraine defensive sector. He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, two citations for gallantry in action, received the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster and was cited for bravery in the Meuse-Argonne action. General Coleman who previously had been transferred first to the Quartermaster Corps and then to the Finance Department was appointed Chief of Finance 23 April 1932.

General Coleman was widely known throughout the services for the active part he had taken in various studies and movements for upward revision of service pay schedules.

General Coleman is survived by his wife, one son, Lt. Col. Frederick W. Coleman, 3d, FA, USA, now overseas, and a grandson Frederick W. Coleman, 4th.

Regular Army Nominations

The following nominations for promotion and transfer in the Regular Army were submitted to the Senate at its opening session, 3 Jan.:

TRANSFERS

To QMC—Lt. Col. James B. Clearwater, FA.

To SC—2nd Lt. Clinton F. Matthews, CAC.

To Inf.—2nd Lt. Robert McN. Peden, CAC.

To AC—2nd Lt. Weston F. Maughan, Inf.

PROMOTIONS

Lt. Col. to Colonel

C. S. Doney, CAC	W. W. Carr, AGD
F. B. Prickett, FA	Hugh Mitchell, SC
C. DeWitt, Jr., Cav.	R. LeG. Walsh, AC
L. S. S. Berry, Cav.	R. M. Levy, AGD
V. W. B. Wales, Cav.	C. F. Shook, MC
W. E. Chambers, Inf.	C. C. Olson, DC
J. M. Tully, Cav.	Ch. P. O. Wilcox
J. deB. Walbach, CAC	

Major to Lt. Col.

S. W. Matthews, MC

1st Lt. to Captain

P. V. Kiehl, MC

2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.

R. B. Martin, CE

K. B. Johnson, PhC

Discontinue WAC Advertising

All Women's Army Corps recruitment advertising has been discontinued as enlistments have reached the monthly quota level.

It has been announced that all military training for the WAC will be consolidated at the First WAC Training Center, Des Moines, Iowa, by 1 April. The Third WAC Training Center, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will be discontinued by that date.

These moves are in line with the Army's WAC recruiting program for 1945, stressing enlistment of those possessing special skills rather than of large numbers.

New "Racket" Developed

Conviction of two Navy enlisted mail specialists, upheld by the Secretary of the Navy, disclosed the existence of an ingenious plan to profit from handling of government funds.

The men, stationed in North Africa, were charged with abstracting regular United States currency from the mails, selling it to persons in exchange for occupation dollars, and placing the occupation currency in the place of the abstracted notes.

Because of desire of certain persons to obtain notes which were legal tender in the United States, "either for their own personal use or perhaps for resale to the agents of our enemies for use in espionage or sabotage," a premium of 10 to 20 per cent was paid for such money," the Judge Advocate General pointed out. About \$28,000 in regular currency was taken and sold for about \$32,200 in occupation currency, netting the accused about \$4,200, it was charged.

Upholding the conviction, the JAG said that intention to replace was no defense, "that funds of this character should be kept absolutely separate and sacred, as the best method of not only keeping the funds themselves secure, but of guarding persons entrusted therewith from temptation and delinquency."

"Reinforcements" in Europe

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower recently disclosed that some divisions in the European Theater are now composed almost entirely of reinforcements.

In an order, 31 Dec., stating that the use of word "replacements" will be discontinued and the personnel referred to as "reinforcements," the fact that such personnel form the larger part of some divisions was announced for the first time.

The explanation of the order said: "Some of our divisions are now composed almost entirely of reinforcements who arrived originally unassigned and since have proved themselves in battle."

Medal of Honor

The Medal of Honor has been awarded to 2nd Lt. Ernest H. Dervishian for heroic action 23 May, 1944, as an Infantry sergeant in Italy. Lieutenant Dervishian is still in the Mediterranean Theater and details of the presentation have not been announced.

The action for which the award was made is described by Capt. Raymond J. Drury, commander of Lieutenant Dervishian's company in the 34th Infantry Division. He and four men from his platoon were far in advance of the platoon when they reached a railroad objective. They saw Germans in dugouts on the side of the embankment. Captain Drury goes on to relate how Lieutenant Dervishian, ordering his men to cover him, rushed forward and forced ten Germans to surrender. Firing at nine more he and his men dropped three. His men pinned down by enemy fire he attacked a machine gun nest, capturing five more of the enemy. In all he captured four machine gun nests and 48 of the enemy.

Hospitalized Patients

Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, stated this week that the large increase in casualties returning from the battlefronts is making it impossible to send all patients to hospitals near their homes.

General Kirk said that more than 30,000 sick and wounded were brought back to this country in December—an increase of 300 percent over July.

Draft Nurses Suggested

Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, speaking 4 Jan. in New York City, said that response to appeals for nurses has been so meager that it appears as if the drafting of nurses for Army duty will become necessary. General Kirk spoke at a special meeting called by Mayor LaGuardia to publicize the nurse shortage.

Pearl Harbor Inquiry

Despite the dissolution of the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the Pearl Harbor catastrophe, the Navy Department stated this week that the investigation is being carried on "through other channels."

When Secretary Forrestal made public the findings of the Court, he stated that the investigation was to be continued. However, with the announcement this week that Admiral Murfin, president of the Court, was being relieved of active duty, it became known that the court has been dissolved.

West Point Store

A quartermaster sales store, designated the United States Military Academy Sales Store, was established 1 Jan. at West Point. The operations of the store include the sale of authorized supplies to the members of the Corps of Cadets and the manufacture of uniforms. The store is the responsibility of the superintendent of the Academy. The Quartermaster General will assist in technical inspections and will render technical advice upon request.

Lists of the authorized articles to be placed on sale will be published by the superintendent.

Adm. Murfin to Inactive Duty

Admiral Orin G. Murfin, USN-Ret., has returned to inactive duty, following his recall last summer to serve as President of the Court of Inquiry ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the circumstances connected with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Receipt of the Court of Inquiry's report was acknowledged by Secretary Forrestal on 20 Oct. 1944.

Admiral Murfin was placed on the Retired List on 1 May, 1940, in the rank of Rear Admiral, and was later promoted to Admiral. Holder of the Distinguished Service Medal for the last World War, Admiral Murfin was formerly Judge Advocate General of the Navy and later Commander in Chief, U. S. Asiatic Fleet. He was recalled to active duty on 1 July, 1944, and resumed inactive status on 30 Dec. 1944. Admiral Murfin now maintains his official residence in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Air Forces in Mediterranean

The Army Air Forces in the Mediterranean Theater may look back upon 1944 as a year of historic campaigning, highlighted by the fall of two enemy-held capitals significantly linked with air campaigns of the 12th and 15th Air Forces, Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding general of Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, said this week in reviewing the year's operations.

Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon's 12th Air Force cut off the enemy's supplies, crippled his gun positions, front-line supply dumps and troop concentrations.

The 15th Air Force, commanded by Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, waged a persistent strategic campaign by heavy bombers against Ploesti, heart of the German oil supply.

In the campaign against oil, General Twining's bombers, coordinated with Eighth Air Force assaults, attacked almost every crude and synthetic oil refinery in the German-occupied territory of Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Northern Italy, and refineries in Southeastern Germany itself.

More than 60,000 American airmen engaged in the attacks on Ploesti, where over 2,200 men were reported missing, and 270 aircraft lost. There will be no relaxation of the air assault against Germany from Mediterranean bases in the winter of 1944-45, General Eaker said.

In the Beachhead support operations, B-25 Mitchells and B-26 Marauders of the 12th accurately bombed the Beachhead perimeter, flying the closest support ever flown for ground troops by medium or heavy bombers up to that time.

Work for Stevedores

Post-holiday absenteeism of Philadelphia dock workers, threatening a tie-up of port facilities, required bringing in trained Army personnel to keep shipping moving on schedule.

Transportation Corps port battalions took over stevedore work there when the failure of large numbers of civilian workers to report for duty following Christmas was bringing ship loading and unloading to a standstill.

Shifted to 21st Army Group

Temporary transfer of the United States Ninth Army and the most of the United States First Army from Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley's Sixth Army Group to the Twenty-first Army Group commanded by British Field Marshal Montgomery, was revealed yesterday.

Dispatches said that General Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered the transfer in command because the Sixth Army Units involved had been cut off from their Army Group headquarters by the German drive.

President Roosevelt said at his press conference yesterday that the shift does not mean that Marshal Montgomery is to be General Eisenhower's deputy. The move was purely a field operation. Subsequent dispatches from SHAEF said that all troops north of the German salient have been placed under Montgomery's command for "geographical, tactical, and supply" reasons.



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Tighten-Up War Economy

Submitting his first report to the President and the Congress this week, James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, declared that no further conversion to civilian production can be permitted until cessation of hostilities in Germany and urged legislation which would either force 4-F's into war industries or induce them into the Army for limited service.

Legislation to strengthen the power of the War Manpower Commission also may be necessary, Justice Byrnes indicated.

In a letter accompanying the report, the War Mobilization Director, declared:

"The truth is that our soldiers at the front today are not short of ammunition and supplies as a result of any production failures. However, they may be short a few weeks hence if we fail. If they are to freely use what they now have in order to save human lives, they must know that more, in abundance, is on the way."

Accordingly, the "Assistant President," as he often is called in Washington, stated that all possible steps must be taken to increase production by holding labor on war work, to get additional workers and to prevent dissipation of crucial materials into nonessential industries.

As one means of persuading workers to remain on the jobs until the final day of victory, Mr. Byrnes urged liberalization of the provisions of the unemployment compensation law to remove the fears of mass unemployment.

To obtain new workers, Mr. Byrnes has ordered Selective Service to review deferments of professional athletes, has ordered suspension of racing meets, has denied priority and allocation rights when necessary to maintain manpower ceilings established by the War Manpower Commission for non-war plants, and has, through the War Production Board, deferred for a period of 90 days new spot authorizations in critical labor areas and has frozen civilian production at not to exceed the fourth-quarter levels of 1944.

"I hope that these actions will suffice," he declared. "However, it may be necessary for Congress to consider legislation to strengthen the authority of the War Manpower Commission.

I am convinced that consideration should be given by Congress to some control over those found physically disqualified for military service, so that they may render their war service in essential war activities.

"Although labor and management have in most cases complied voluntarily with the orders of the War Labor Board, the authority of the board should be strengthened to enable it to enforce its decisions without resort to seizure."

Justice Byrnes also urged that Congress take steps to "assure continued operation" of the American merchant fleet.

Referring to the strength of the armed forces, Justice Byrnes said:

"The armed forces were increased from 700,000 to 11,900,000; employment in the munitions industries increased from 4,500,000 to 10,300,000, in November, 1943, and then receded to 9,200,000—a net increase of 4,700,000 to date; we have added to Federal war agencies, primarily to the War Department and the Navy Department civilian forces, 1,500,000 workers; we have added to the transportation system and public utilities about 700,000 workers.

His report on shipping said:

"From January, 1942, through 1944, American shipyards have turned out approximately 4,500 new cargo ships—transports, tankers, miscellaneous merchant-type ships and auxiliaries—aggregating about 43,700,000 deadweight tons. American construction alone has thus more than offset the losses of United Nations ships due to enemy action and other causes."

"In 1939 there were approximately 1,100 sea-going vessels in active service under the American flag. At the end of the war the fleet will exceed 5,700 vessels."

"There will be 700 old ships, largely pre-war vessels, which in due course will be retired as their operation costs become excessive."

"There will remain 2,500 efficient C-type and Victory dry-cargo ships and tankers. A few of these may have been so drastically altered for military use that reconversion to commercial service may prove to be uneconomical."

"The use and disposition of the merchant fleet, with which the United States will end the war, is a problem with international implications. Prior to this war, the United States use of foreign ships, paid for in American dollars, helped to improve our foreign

exchange position by providing other nations with the means of buying more American goods. However, if we use our war-built merchant fleet to its full capacity, then it is quite possible that instead of buying shipping service we will be selling service and thus cut down the world's international supply of dollars available for the purchase of American goods. Therefore, we will have to weigh carefully the effects that a great United States merchant fleet will have on our international trade.

Navy Temporary Promotions

Temporary promotion of warrant officers, ensigns, lieutenants (junior grade) and lieutenants of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve to next higher grades was effected by the Navy Department this week.

Promoted to lieutenant commander was a selected list of Regular Navy and Naval Reserve Medical Corps officers, completing the promotions of staff corps lieutenants to rank of lieutenant commander. Names of the other staff corps lieutenants promoted were printed on page 554 of the 30 Dec. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The promotions of ensigns and lieutenants (junior grade) and warrant officers were the usual first-of-the-month en bloc promotions.

Involved in the promotions approved 1 Jan. were:

Regular Navy — lieutenants (junior grade), ensigns and warrant officers of the line and staff, whose dates of rank as such are within the period 2 Sept. 1943 to 1 Oct. 1943, inclusive.

Naval Reserve, including Women's Reserve—lieutenants (junior grade), ensigns and warrant officers of the line and staff, whose dates of commencement of continuous active duty in their respective ranks are within the period 2 Sept. 1943 to 1 Oct. 1943, inclusive.

The en bloc promotions are subject to the usual conditions.

The promotions continue the 15 months' service in grade requirement which has been in effect for several months. The en bloc promotions approved 1 Dec. 1944, for example, covered the group whose dates of rank were 2 Aug. 1943 to 1 Sept. 1943, inclusive.

The Medical Corps promotions were approved by the President on 30 Dec. Those promoted will rank from 17 Oct. 1944. They are:

Regular Navy

William L. Jaquith	William B. Harkins
June U. Gunter	Joseph W. Colvin
Paul F. Maness	William H. Whelch
John F. Brereton	John W. Hope
Wayne S. Hansen	Robert E. Coker
Florian J. Santini	John J. Milici
Edward K. Allis, Jr.	John E. Moss
Joseph R. Blair	Arthur B. Bradsher,
Jack C. Lunderman	Jr.
Stephen H. Tolins	John C. Thorn
William B. Smith	Richard C. Morrison
Frank S. Ashburn	Winston J. Rowe
John L. Wilson	William W. Hender-
George Jacobson	son
George D. Broyles, Jr.	James W. Nellen
Harold E. Williamson	Albert C. Kelly
Allen Y. Delaney	Paul P. Pickering
Atlee B. Hendricks	William C. Livingood
Samuel H. Wallace, Jr.	Arch S. Russell, Jr.
Francis E. Schlueter	Loran P. Moore, Jr.
Henry S. Colony	Donald S. Smith
Thomas A. McGoldrick, Jr.	Abram S. Kinne
Joseph E. D. Humphries	Jerome Noble
Robert N. Trapp	Joseph J. Smith
Caleb O. Terrell, Jr.	Hugh J. Lenahan, Jr.
Cyril L. Vance	Charles H. Eaton
Emmet L. McCafferty, Jr.	

Naval Reserve (General)

John R. Schmidt
Joseph T. Goets
Saul Yafa
Clement C. Coleman
John W. Griffin, Jr.
John R. Herman
James A. Roberts, Jr.
Richard E. Kelley
Robert W. Quinn
Harvey F. Kreuzburg
Paul C. A. Singleton
Keith O. Guthrie
Richard B. Singer

Naval Reserve (Special)

Henry E. Vogel
William W. Lockwood
Joseph C. Placak, Jr.
Charles H. Sheldon
Lee E. Farr
Daniel C. Baker, Jr.
William W. Collins
Charles A. Jones
Charles H. H. Branch
John H. Murphy
Hugh R. Butt
Jerome E. Webber
Joseph V. Jernard
Frank L. Marting
Abraham Grossman
George W. Fox
Lawrence A. Berg

Murray W. Shulman
Paul T. Lamey
James P. Cole
William P. Hixon
John H. Tildes
William R. Tindall
James F. Finegan
Richard D. Bryant
James R. Cullen
Harry B. Stone, Jr.
Charles A. Grant
George E. Bradford
Carmine T. Vicale

William W. Gist
Clarmont P. Doane
Carl J. Gilman
William H. Havill
Jack Basman
Robert B. Wilson
Russell W. Wood
George M. Caldwell
John P. Glenn
Richard C. Durant
Thomas W. Goodwin
Charles J. Dinardo

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Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel	J. S. Rice, GSC
D. L. O'Donnell, AGD	C. D. Garrett, QMC
JAGD	W. H. Friesell, AUS
M. H. Thompson, GSC	C. F. Perry, TC
S. C. Missall, MC	T. R. Yancey, GSC
G. G. Smith, CE	F. F. Drury, Jr., QMC
W. J. Keighley, AC	F. T. Wilson, GSC
J. F. Sadusk, Jr., MC	G. R. Hoffman, TC
H. T. Bodman, OD	C. A. Pigford, MC
W. W. Mohun, OD	E. L. Hogan, Cav.
F. H. Higgins, OD	O. L. Jeter, TC
H. Shepherd, OD	Lt. Colonel

Major to Lt. Colonel	D. H. Mauns, MC
R. G. Henkelman, QMC	J. W. Warren, AC
W. M. Doyle, OD	J. E. Scott, Inf.
S. S. Mullin, AC	A. I. Dreisen, AGD
A. D. Theobald, AC	W. D. P. Carey, AC
L. B. Arnoldi, MC	O. C. Enge, AC
C. H. Seager, AC	W. W. Wheaton, AC
C. J. Gerkin, AC	G. C. Deaton, AC
M. S. Hutchins, AGD	R. J. Lynch, JAGD
G. C. Gentry, OD	Max Ruiney, MC
A. McIver, CE	J. H. Heath, AC
A. P. Fuller, Cav.	H. A. Brentlinger, AUS
W. R. Campion, QMC	J. S. Roller, AC
S. Braden, MC	H. O'N. Morgan, AC
G. J. McKelvey, MC	W. S. Svenson, CAC
R. E. Cranmer, OD	J. E. Gaudet, GSC
M. T. Martin, Jr., AC	W. G. McDaniels, AC
E. C. Goldsworthy, AC	F. S. Pighelmer, Jr., AC

W. C. Freeman, AC-WAC	W. D. Miller, AC
H. G. Caldwell, AC	G. C. Goller, AC
I. R. Hoener, QMC	J. E. Leach, MC
J. S. McQuiston, MC	A. J. Perna, AC
J. H. Cravatas, AC	L. A. Gerlach, AC
A. Z. Barshash, MC	A. H. Cook, MC
G. R. Deweller, AGD	H. C. Vaughn, AC
W. B. Macomber, AC	G. B. Klein, AC
J. T. Blossom, Jr., AC	R. Brunswick, AC
D. D. Duff, AC	F. A. Henry, AC
D. A. Steele, Jr., AC	J. B. Joynt, AGD
G. M. Beech, CAC	Captain to Major

R. A. W. Lane, AUS	M. C. Josephson, AC
C. G. Haskins, AC	H. W. Wilder, FD
V. A. Mason, AC	R. W. Anderson, AC
B. I. Nosky, AC	R. R. McCracken, AC
E. W. Browne, QMC	G. C. Richardson, OD
E. M. Gilroy, OD	H. I. Baker, QMC
E. T. Sloan, AUS	C. T. Duffy, AC
G. J. Pohrich, Sig. C	F. E. Weaver, DC
D. J. Ryan, AGD	D. F. Harbor, AC
D. A. Nathan, MC	G. D. Gordon, DC
W. A. Ruff, MAC	R. L. Fuller, OD
C. W. Felckert, JAGD	H. E. Etheredge, AC
Irving Lee, AC	A. D. Williamson, AC
L. F. Kunkel, DC	C. R. Griffie, AAC
H. A. Weaver, JAGD	R. C. Fulton, AC
C. C. Henley, QMC	G. B. Starkloff, MC
R. S. West, DC	Ivan Bash, Sig. C
J. H. McLaughlin, MC	J. A. Jones, Jr., MC
J. M. Dick, AC	C. R. E. Herr, AC
V. C. Ziegler, OD	L. S. Dure, Jr., AC
R. H. Sorenson, AC	G. W. Ebey, AC
F. G. Hergersheimer, AC	R. VanEden, AC
D. W. O'Rear, QMC	R. W. Shick, AC
R. H. Storz, AC	E. W. Barber, AC
E. D. Toland, Jr., AC	J. A. Parsons, QMC
L. R. Moss, OD	G. T. Huthnance, AC
J. V. Regan, Inf.	G. L. Watt, AUS
H. J. Osborn, CAC	G. C. McConnell, AC
J. McC. Evans, MC	S. E. Davis, AC

(Continued on Next Page)

Did You Read—

These news stories last week:
Army's plans for post-war service disclosed?

Navy asks \$1.5-billion for shore facilities?

Coast Guard Reserve lieutenants promoted en bloc; aids-to-navigation training school established?

Qualifications for V-7 midshipmen training modified?

Representative Mass gives views on post-war naval personnel policies?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Eastern Defense Command

The Southern Defense Command was absorbed by the Eastern Defense Command, 1 Jan. 1945. Consolidation of the two Commands was decided upon, the War Department said, to effect an economy in personnel, as well as to simplify procedures in operation.

Lt. Gen. George Grunert, USA, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command, is Commanding General of the consolidated command, with headquarters in New York City.

Until recently, the Southern Defense Command was commanded by Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, who was relieved of that assignment to become Commanding General of the Western Defense Command. Brig. Gen. Raymond H. McQuillan has been Acting Commanding General of the Southern Defense Command. General McQuillan's new assignment has not been announced.

Continental United States now has only two defense commands, the Central Defense Command having been consolidated with the Eastern Defense Command under General Grunert on 15 Jan. 1944.

Changes In Army Regulations

The following new Army Regulations and changes to regulations have been issued by the War Department:

AR 35-1495. "Additional Pay For Parachute Duty; Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Personnel." Issued 1 Dec. Supersedes edition of 17 May, 1944.

AR 35-4520. "Monetary Allowances in Lieu of Rations and Quarters For Enlisted Personnel and for Quarters for Dependents Of Enlisted Personnel of the First, Second, and Third Grades." Changes 8 issued 29 Nov. Changes now in force are C 2, C 5, and C 8; all others have been superseded.

AR 35-5540. "Family Allowances, Enlisted Men." Changes 4 issued 30 Nov. Supersedes Changes No. 2.

AR 40-2035. "Veterinary Station Service." Change 1 issued 30 Nov. Supersedes section 1, Circular 22, W.D. 1934.

AR 210-65. "Army Exchanges." Change 3 issued 29 Nov.

AR 600-35. "Prescribed Service Uniform." Changes 2 issued 28 Nov. Supersedes C 1, 29 July 1944.

UNITED STATES ARMY

Drive Slows Mail

In response to inquiries received at the War Department relative to the effect on Army mails of recent combat actions in the European and Pacific theaters of war, the Army Postal Service revealed that mail delivered on the Western Front and in certain active areas in the Western Pacific have been greatly impeded in recent weeks.

In all cases concerning delays and non-receipt of mail, including some Christmas packages, the public should be guided by an awareness of the difficulties encountered in mail handling, transportation and delivery occasioned by recent sharp combat activities.

The recent turn of events in Europe has resulted in a shortage of mail transportation facilities to and within that theater, in delays in unloading mail from ships which first must discharge and move inland vital munitions, supplies and materiel of all kinds; in delays in the actual delivery of the mail to the individual soldier occasioned by the constant movement of large numbers of American ground troops; in delays resulting from numerous address changes involving replacement personnel; and finally in the loss of mail as a result of enemy action, included in which was a considerable quantity of Christmas packages about to be delivered to the various organizations and individuals concerned.

The general flexibility of the military situation during this period likewise has contributed in a large degree to delays and non-receipt of Army mails in this area, a factor which also has greatly aggravated the problem of mail delivery to hospitalized personnel.

Delay in delivery of millions of pieces of mail to large numbers of American troops is caused by the constant movement of personnel, as a result of current combat activities. Mails moving from these combat zones back to this country are not similarly affected to the same degree because of the more adequate transportation available, a greater volume of cargo space, and the fact that these homeward bound mails are destined for fixed permanent addresses. In connection with the homeward bound mails, however, it was pointed out that men in combat have much less opportunity to write than is otherwise the case. This often times explains the sudden falling off in correspondence from a soldier when his organization goes into active combat.

Delivery of mail in combat areas is at best a most difficult problem. The Army Postal Service, however, the War Department says, has from the outset provided complete postal service to all forward elements of the Army under any and all combat circumstances.

With respect to the recent record volume of 62,000,000 individual Christmas packages which were dispatched overseas to Army personnel all over the world, reports from the field indicate that more than 90 per cent were delivered to the addressees prior to Christmas Day.

Tell Your Family and Friends: Be Fair, Share the Air, Use V-Mail

Artificial Plastic Eye

Artificial eyes made of a water-clear plastic that can be tinted to duplicate every appearance of the natural eye now are being created by skilled technicians for the use of wounded veterans and soldiers inducted with glass eyes, it was announced today by the War Department.

The new plastic eyes are superior to custom-made glass eyes, according to the experts who make them and the soldiers who wear them.

The artificial eye laboratory at Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa., was the training center in which officers and enlisted men learned — in only a month's time — to create the new plastic eyes. The product is equal in quality and appearance and often is superior to the finest glass eye that can be created only by technicians trained for six or seven years in the art of glass blowing.

The new eyes duplicate in appearance the coloring of nature's own because every effort is made to construct them anatomically exactly like the natural eye. Each layer of color in the artificial eye — the iris, the pupil, the eye ball and the tiny network of red veins — is placed in the artificial substitute as nearly as possible as it occurs in a real eye ball.

The fitting of the artificial eye into the socket is done so exactly and so well that considerable movement is possible, and the artificial appearance of a staring orb is thus avoided. The new product is lighter than a glass eye and soldier patients who have already had a glass eye say the new plastic eyes feel better.

Credit for the new development, according to Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General of the Army, goes to three dental officers, Capt. Stanley F. Erpf, Maj. Milton S. Wirtz and Maj. Victor H. Dietz. These three officers were working separately in England, Camp Crowder, Mo., and Atlantic City, N. J., respectively, each trying to make an improved substitute eye. On orders from the Office of The Surgeon General the three men were brought to Valley Forge General Hospital and pooled their separate knowledge of plastics, science and medicine, and aesthetic aptitude to found the artificial eye laboratory. Within six months they had perfected their techniques so that they could train other men in 30 days to turn out the finished product. The three officers have now been assigned to other areas in the country, separately, so that each may continue experimentation and train still more technicians in this new art.

Combat Service Boot for Women

A service boot for women has been developed by the Quartermaster Corps, and put into immediate production. The new boot is known as "boot, service, combat, women's," and is identical with the standard men's combat boot except that it is made on the same last as the standard Army field shoe for women.

Like the men's, the new women's boot is almost identical with the Type III service shoe with the addition of a wide, two-buckle cuff at the top. The leather in the lower part of the boot has the flash, or rough, side out, leaving the smooth grain

side on the inside for greater foot comfort.

The leather in the cuff has the grain side out and is backed with heavy canvas. The lower part of the boot, below the cuff, is laced in the conventional manner through eyelets, while the cuff is fastened with two straps and buckles.

Need for this type of boot for women was expressed from both the North African and European theaters of operations. Production of 75,000 pairs is expected during the first quarter of 1945, but 3,200 pairs have already been made and shipped to the North African Theater, and 9,400 pairs are being made for immediate shipment to the Pacific Area.

Army Promotion Status

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 22 December 1944.

Promotion List

Last promotion to the grade of colonel — William E. Shipp, Cav., No. 89. Vacancies — One.

Last nomination to the grade of colonel — Richard M. Levy, AGD, No. 101. Senior Lt. colonel — Carl S. Doney, CAC, No. 90.

Last promotion to the grade of lt. colonel — George W. Marvin, CE, No. 151. Last promotion to the grade of major — Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 203.

Last promotion to the grade of captain — John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf., No. 215. Last promotion to the grade of 1st lt. — Kenneth O. Due, QMC, No. 391.

Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. to Colonel

Ch. Willis T. Howard (temp. col.)

Major to Lt. Col.

Edward M. Wones, PH C (temp. lt. col.)

Captain to Major

Joe Harrell (temp. col.)

Temporary Promotions

The War Department this week announced the following temporary promotions of Regular Army officers:

Lt. Col. to Col.

J. M. Breit, GSC R. H. Harrison, FA E. M. Clarke, GSC W. W. Roe, Jr., MC G. B. Greene, Jr., AC H. R. Volland, AC Maj. to Lt. Col.

B. F. Denno, Inf. Capt. to Maj.

K. G. Arabian, CW8 J. P. Sheffey, 3rd, Cav. C. L. Flanders, Jr., FA J. F. Twombly, 3rd J. G. Hays, Jr., FA FA J. H. Hottenroth, CE 1st Lt. to Capt.

H. R. Aaron, Inf. Capt. to Maj.

Army Promotions
(Continued from Preceding Page)

N. R. Rosengarten, AUS W. J. Barry, AUS

AC A. C. Cohen, MC

O. E. Cupp, AC C. R. Hammer, TC

W. F. Bushnell, AUS J. T. Stinson, DC

E. A. Moos, QMC G. D. Born, AUS

F. M. Glenn, AC S. H. Bowditch, MC

D. W. Burchfield, AUS W. H. Anderson, AC

P. C. Hancock, AC D. H. Rankin, AC

J. W. Williams, AC J. C. Stewart, AC

J. E. Jones, AC R. Montana, AGD

D. F. Snoeberger, Eli L. Amer, DC

CWS M. E. Newell, ANC

W. M. Dungan, Jr., VC H. W. Tyler, AGD

W. C. Norton, OD H. S. Sterling, TC

E. E. Kidder, MC R. D. Dundore, TC

H. W. Winburn, QMC F. S. Rollins, Jr., TC

L. D. Cell, AC John Davis, TC

J. L. Bowser, Ch L. H. Levine, MC

J. F. Gray, AC R. W. Haase, AC

W. Hanrahan, OD W. W. Browne, AC

H. G. Hall, AC D. H. Schreiner, AC

E. R. Riter, Jr., AC V. F. Shaw, ANC

W. T. Spink, AC L. D. Mollo, MC

D. M. Helford, MC B. von H. Gilmer, AC

J. L. Macdonald, AC M. L. Charnowitz, AC

B. F. Suverkrup, Jr. P. C. Sprawls, GSC

AUS G. H. Wyman, AC

C. W. Stewart, AC F. W. Newman, AC

G. R. Charlton, AC D. S. Austin, AC

A. L. Cole, TC W. R. Eldridge, TC

E. L. Lane, TC A. B. Gorrell, TC

C. R. Redlich, TC J. F. Miller, TC

F. J. Lotz, Jr., TC F. W. Liegolis, TC

D. L. Manes, Jr., AC W. L. Daniels, TC

A. M. Apmann, AUS J. Edwardsen, Inf.

M. P. Hoke, AC L. W. Beck, TC

S. H. Gordon, DC A. E. Jeffrey, AUS

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Naval Officers Retirements

Retirement of 60 Naval officers and warrant officers for physical disability, effective 1 Jan., has been approved by the President. Also retired on 1 Jan. was one officer who reached the statutory retirement age of 64 years—Capt. Enoch G. Brian, (MC) USN.

The officers retired for physical disability, all members of the Naval Reserve unless otherwise indicated, are:

Capt. S. S. Bunting, Ens. S. S. Slesinger USN.
Capt. S. P. Fullinwider, Jr., Ens. J. N. Turner
Capt. S. P. Fullinwider, Ens. L. B. Wels
Comdr. John Krebb, Ens. F. F. Wurster
Lt. Comdr. W. K. Thomas, USN
Anderson, Cf. Rad. Elec. S. M.
Lt. Comdr. Lester F. Yount, USN
Rogers, Capt. A. J. Fleming
Lt. Alton H. Combs, Elec. J. C. Hamrick
Lt. Elmer J. Emig, USN
Lt. Rupert B. Griffith, Boats, H. W. Kahl
Lt. James L. Hyde, Jr., Carp. F. A. Maseda,
Lt. John S. Peterson, USN
Lt. L. O. Renninger, Acting Pay Clk. J. H.
Lt. H. B. Scott, Jr., Robinson, USN
Lt. (jg) William H. Ship's Clk. C. F.
Atherton, Walsh, USN
Lt. (jg) W. F. Bowen, Capt. G. A. Eckert,
Lt. (jg) H. W. Britten, (MC), USN
Lt. (jg) R. M. Kennedy, Capt. J. N. Harriman,
(SC), USN
Lt. (jg) L. T. Cloutier, Capt. E. B. Milam,
MC-V(S)
Lt. (jg) M. Garbat, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Barton, (HC), USN
Lt. (jg) B. E. Hempill, Lt. Comdr. L. B. Benjamin, MC-V(S)
Lt. (jg) R. M. Kennedy, Lt. Comdr. M. T. Bettom, (SC), USN
Lt. (jg) J. T. Phipps, Lt. Comdr. C. Floyd Woodward, (DC),
Lt. (jg) L. A. Quindry, USN
Lt. (jg) A. F. Torrance, Lt. F. W. Blatchford,
Lt. (jg) E. P. Ziegler, Jr., MC-V(S)
Ens. M. Alexander, Lt. J. H. Steed, Jr.,
Ens. W. E. Berry, Jr., DC-V(S)
Ens. W. S. Eckert, Jr., Lt. (jg) J. M. Hunt,
Ens. G. E. Griffin, Jr., Lt. (jg) G. K. Reese,
Ens. E. J. James, SC-V(G)
Ens. W. N. McAdams, Cf. Pharm. Carl A.
Ens. G. W. Mahieu, Frank, USN
Ens. H. E. Malde, Carp. Leo J. Wolgamood, CEC-V(S)
Ens. Thomas Nicklin
Ens. Lynn W. Price
Ens. J. D. Richardson

Promote Marine QM

Col. Charles R. Sanderson, assistant quartermaster, was nominated to the Senate this week for temporary promotion to assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps on the retired list, with rank of brigadier general.



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U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Assignments

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps officers have been announced by Headquarters:

Col. Charles N. Muidrow, from Headquarters, to Charleston, S. C.

Col. Alexander W. Kreiser, Jr., from aviation duty on West Coast, to Headquarters.

Col. Frank G. Dailey, from aviation duty at Headquarters, to duty overseas.

Col. Caleb T. Bailey, from aviation duty overseas, to West Coast.

Lt. Col. Thomas C. Kerrigan, to Parris Island, S. C., modification of previous orders to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Norman H. Jungers, from overseas, to San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Col. Louis C. Reinberg, to New Orleans, La., from duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Joseph L. Dickey, from Navy Department, to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Lewis H. Delano, Jr., to aviation duty at Headquarters, from overseas.

Lt. Col. Floyd R. Moore, to Headquarters, modification of previous orders to Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. William A. Kuretich, from aviation duty at Walnut Ridge, Ark., to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Thomas A. Culhane, Jr., to Headquarters, from Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Joseph L. Winecoff, to Quantico, Va., from overseas, modification of previous orders to San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Col. Charles R. Boyer, to San Diego, Calif., from duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Paul J. Fontana, from aviation duty on West Coast, to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Clyde T. Mattison, from aviation duty at El Centro, Calif., to duty overseas.

Naval Air Physical Director

Comdr. William R. Kane, USN, has been appointed head of the Naval Aviation Physical and Military Training Program, succeeding Comdr. Frank H. Wickhorst, USN, who has reported for duty at sea.

Commander Kane came to Washington to assume his new duties after many months of combat in the Pacific, where he headed the famous "Grim Reapers" Squadron, which won the Navy Cross for leading a flight group against the Japanese Fleet, received two Distinguished Flying Crosses for action at Truk and Palau and a Presidential Unit Citation as a flyer on the USS Enterprise.

General in Marine Corps

Among bills introduced in the House this week were H.R. 197, submitted by Representative Cole, N. Y., and H.R. 625, by Representative Vinson, Ga., providing for the temporary rank of full general for the commandant of the Marine Corps. Mr. Vinson's bill supplants one introduced by him in the last Congress calling for the appointment of a permanent lieutenant general in the Corps. Mr. Cole reintroduced the measure he sponsored toward the close of the last session.

Under the provisions of the bills the President could, by and with the advice of the Senate, give the four-star rank to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

It is understood that the Navy Department will approve the enactment of the legislation.

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Diversified Naval Training

Rear Adm. Louis E. Denfeld, USN, Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel, emphasized this week in a directive to all ships and stations that the development of fully qualified line officers continues to be of great importance.

The directive stated: "All ships and stations should devote every effort to the training of officers under their commands, not only for the purpose of providing replacements to fleet up, but to enable officers with special-service classifications to qualify for general-duty classifications."

"It is equally important," the directive continued, "that commanding officers take every opportunity to broaden the qualifications of Reserve officers who have already qualified for general-service classifications." In this connection, it pointed out, it is not intended that such officers be assigned new duty at the end of any specific period for the purpose of training as was the peacetime practice with junior officers.

It is intended by the Navy, however, that Reserve officers be given every opportunity to gain additional qualifications within the limits imposed by the personnel situation and operations of the ship and station, Admiral Denfeld pointed out. "For an example, officers with an 'E' designation serving at sea should be given every opportunity consistent with ship's operations to qualify for a 'DE' designation, and general service officers (limited duty) should be qualified for their unlimited designation as rapidly as possible," the directive continued.

In concluding the directive, Admiral Denfeld said: "In the case of Reserve officers it should be noted that, while the classification indicates qualifications already attained, it is not intended that the classification limit the type of duty to the extent that additional qualifications cannot be attained."

Navy Public Relations

Comdr. William C. Chambliss, USN, has assumed his duties as head of the Program Planning Branch of the Office of Public Relations.

Comdr. Chambliss had been aide to Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, USN-Ret., and was assigned to Public Relations immediately after Admiral Yarnell resumed an inactive status recently.

An aviator, Commander Chambliss entered the Naval Reserve in 1929. He has seen service in the light cruiser USS Marblehead and the old carrier USS Wasp, having been aboard the Wasp during the first Guadalcanal operations and also when she was sunk in the Coral Sea. In late 1940 he was on the staff of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., USN, who then was Commander Aircraft Battle Force.

A New York newspaperman for 11 years, Commander Chambliss is a graduate of Columbia College and Columbia Law School and is a member of the New York Bar. He is author of "Boomerang" and numerous articles.

The Navy Department also announced the appointment of Lt. Comdr. John E. Conley, USN, as officer in charge of the press section, Office of Public Relations.

At the same time, designation of Lt. W. Joyner MacFarlan, USN, as executive officer, press section, Office of Public Relations, was announced.

Commander Conley has served in district public relations offices in various

areas. Before entering the Navy he was employed by the Baltimore Evening Sun.

Comdr. John Leon Collis, USN, head of the Technical Services Branch of the Office of Public Relations, has been detached and ordered to duty overseas.

Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard announced from 2 to 5 January 1945, include the following:

DEAD

OFFICER PERSONNEL	U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. G. H. Melville	Ens. J. R. Connors
Lt. S. E. Ekstrom	Jr.
Lt. (jg) G. J. Barrett	Lt. (jg) H. P. Frank
Lt. (jg) C. I. Follett	Jr.
Lt. Comdr. J. W. Fish	Lt. (jg) J. S. Foote
Ens. R. W. Easterbrook	Lt. (jg) N. C. Draper
Lt. (jg) J. R. Ram-	Lt. (jg) J. R. Ram-
Lt. (jg) M. J. Fleish-	Lt. J. A. Dunn
man	Ens. B. W. Taylor
Ens. J. B. Skinner	Ens. C. W. Snyder
U. S. Marine	Ens. E. B. Cook
Corps Reserve	Maj. L. S. Butler, Jr.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy
MM R. N. Remy
AMM E. A. Harmonay
CTC H. R. A. Oleson
WO T. E. Reaves
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Capt. W. L. Peck
2nd Lt. G. W. Flynn, Jr.

WOUNDED

U. S. Navy
Comdr. E. E. Grimm
Lt. M. J. Silverman
Lt. Comdr. G. Gell-
Lt. (jg) W. B. Stal-
horns, Jr.
Ens. R. A. Davis
Lt. (jg) C. M. Ely
Lt. (jg) W. H. Hempstead
Lt. W. S. Burton
U. S. Marine Corps
WO T. E. Reaves
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Capt. W. L. Peck
2nd Lt. G. W. Flynn, Jr.

MISSING

U. S. Navy
Comdr. H. R. Dozier
Lt. E. B. Stirling
Lt. (jg) N. A. Taylor
Ens. H. S. Menacham
Lt. (jg) D. Dondero
Lt. (jg) R. J. Skelly
Lt. (jg) G. F. Eckert, Jr.
Lt. (jg) W. Gallager
Lt. P. E. Southard, Jr.
Lt. E. H. Elsengren
Lt. (jg) R. M. Harris
Lt. (jg) T. E. Thompson
Lt. (jg) T. J. Stevenson, Jr.
Lt. (jg) Lt. J. W. Evatt
Ens. J. L. Crane
Ens. W. J. Devlin
Ens. J. W. Gilchrist
Ens. E. J. Maddock

*Previously reported missing.

USS Harder Lost

The Navy Department announced this week that the submarine, USS Harder, is long overdue from a cruise and must be presumed to be lost.

The USS Harder was built by the Electric Boat Company. Her keel was laid on 1 Dec. 1941. She was launched on 19 Aug. 1942, and commissioned on 2 Dec. 1942. Her displacement is 1,525 tons.

The Harder was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for service as set forth in the following citation:

"For outstanding performance and distinguished service during her War Patrols in enemy-controlled waters. Resolute and daring in combat, the USS Harder has operated dangerously. Striking wherever the enemy could be found, she sank or damaged many thousands of tons of hostile shipping. The officers and men of the Harder have achieved a brilliant record of gallantry in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."



J. E. SIRRINE & CO.
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Successful Mfrs. Since 1883

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The War Program

(Continued from First Page)

and fought with our divisions in the front line. In such positions they not only successfully defended our forward troop elements from air attack but were themselves frequently employed against enemy ground targets of opportunity. Every antiaircraft weapon is so designed that it is capable of firing upon ground as well as air targets, and training for and firing upon ground targets receives major consideration in the antiaircraft training centers in the United States.

War experience has also confirmed the necessity for training all antiaircraft troops to fight as individuals as well as to man their crew-served weapons. Each antiaircraftman must be prepared to protect his equipment and himself from enemy ground attack. He must know how to use his small arms effectively. He is acquainted with the danger of ground machine gun fire in the infiltration courses which are a part of his regular training in every antiaircraft training center. He is made physically strong and tough by difficult obstacle courses and by long foot marches repeated frequently throughout his training. He learns to live in the field for weeks at a time, away from the comparative comforts and conveniences of the training camp area.

Antiaircraft materiel, as well as antiaircraft doctrine and troop training, has kept pace with the increasing demands of the war as it has progressed. In fact, the new 120mm antiaircraft gun is capable of reaching heights at which no enemy aircraft has yet been employed in attack. Automatic weapons and multiple machine guns mounted on self-propelled vehicles, not only provide great fire power, but, in addition, have the necessary mobility for direct employment with our armored forces and motorized infantry divisions.

That American antiaircraft troops and their equipment have made such an enviable record wherever they have been employed in World War II, whether attacking enemy air forces or supporting other elements of our ground forces in offensive operations, is a result of the sound tactical doctrine and thorough preliminary training prescribed by the War Department for all antiaircraft troops.

The doctrine of antiaircraft employment; the adoption of newly developed antiaircraft equipment, and the organization and training of antiaircraft troops—all the immediate responsibilities of that considerable portion of Lieutenant General Lear's Army Ground Forces known as the Antiaircraft Command—are kept abreast of the antiaircraft demands of World War II. Results so far achieved have justified the faith placed in this new branch of the Armed Forces by the War Department, and the score should improve in all theaters of war if the German and Japanese Air Forces continue to provide the targets.

Col. Schlatter to Europe

Col. George F. Schlatter, Commanding Officer of West Point's Stewart Field, has been assigned to an important military post in the European Theater of Operations, it was announced this week by Maj.



"Don't ask Daddy for a football suit this morning—he's out of Marlin Blades!"

Marlin double edge blades 18 for 25c. Guaranteed by The Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Conn.

Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. He will leave within the next two weeks.

Rank For Male Nurses

At the opening of Congress for its 79th Session, Representative Lane, Mass., reintroduced a bill, H.R. 68, providing that registered male nurses in the armed forces doing duty comparable to that done by Army and Navy Nurse Corps members shall have the temporary rank of second lieutenant in the Army or Ensign in the Navy. The bill failed to receive action in the last Congress because of the opposition of the War and Navy Departments.

Preventive Maintenance is not a military secret. So talk about it to everyone and perform it on everything.

AAF Tactical Operations in European Theater

Statistics covering damage to the enemy and activities of the U. S. Army Air Forces, covering tactical air operations in the European Theater from 16 Dec. 1944, to 1 Jan. 1945, as announced by the AAF 3 Jan. are given in the following table:

Damage to Enemy*	
E/A Destroyed	823
Prob. Dest.	73
Damaged	250
RR Carr. Dest.	1,361
Dam.	3,290
Loco. Dest.	100
Dam.	278
Motor Transports Dest.	226
Dam.	288
Buildings Dest.	319
Dam.	193

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Armored Vehicles Dest.	219
(Tanks) Dam.	129
Destroyed and damaged 5,029 railroad cars and locomotives.	
Destroyed and damaged 853 tanks and motor transports.	
Destroyed and damaged 512 buildings.	
*Data incomplete on damage to enemy.	
AAF Statistics	
HB Sorties	11,696
M & LB Sorties	5,865
Fighter Sorties	18,225
Total	33,086
HB Loss	118
M & LB Loss	7
Fighter Loss	288
Total	331
Tonnage dropped app.	52,000



The communication system which carries your voice across a continent and beyond, works because its millions of interlocking parts are engineered to fit. There are thousands of switchboards, 26 million telephone instruments and 65 million miles of circuits.

Each individual part, no matter how ingenious, is merely a unit in the whole system. The final test is—does the system work? This is the engineering ideal of Bell Telephone Laboratories. It has helped to create the greatest telephone system in the world.

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JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
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LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1945

"To protect ourselves we need an Air Force strong, not because of its great size, but because it has the best equipment in the world and adequately trained personnel. To have an up-to-the-minute Air Force we must have a progressive and alert aircraft industry and air transport system."—ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR FOR AIR ROBERT A. LOVETT.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post-war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

AGAIN there has been announced as missing another submarine, the Harter. She is the thirty-fourth which has failed to report as required, and reluctantly, the Navy Department has been compelled to strike her from the list of active ships of the Navy. Until the records of the Japanese Admiralty are available, as they surely will be, we may not know the precise manner of her disappearance. Perhaps she was depth-bombed and surfaced and some, if not all, of her crew were rescued. Perhaps she could not withstand the bombing or ran on a mine. Speculation could cover a wide range of causes, but it would be fruitless. All we know is that this gallant ship has joined her thirty-three splendid predecessors in the sphere of mystery, and with her has gone the officers and crew who gave everything they had to win victory for their country over brutal and ambitious mad enemies. Never have our submarines hesitated to push their snouts in waters however perilous in order to find and attack their prey. Along the shores of Japan, in the cold of the North Pacific, in the China Sea, in the South Pacific and in the far reaches of that ocean, as well as in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, they pursued their way to the fate awaiting them, and on their course they torpedoed enemy vessels, war or transport or cargo, and thereby protected their sister surface craft, convoys and supplies, besides reducing the power of our foes. Submarine toll of Japanese shipping, 3,500,000 tons, which we reported last week, is a stupendous record of skill and efficiency, and cannot but thrill the heart of every American. When we recall also the work they have performed as observers—the southern prong of the Japanese Fleet that sought to destroy our forces protecting MacArthur at Leyte—a submarine reported—their cooperation with the Surface Fleets and Air commands which are ranging the waters of the western Pacific, and their operations in emergencies for which they were not built, we realize the magnitude of the debt the Nation is under to them. We would wish the Navy Department to make public the names of the personnel of each ship which has been lost, so that the bereaved families could have the national sympathy which is their due. But we are told that the secrecy which is imposed, accords with the wishes of the men, and, of course, those wishes must be respected. But when the war is over, we hope that a monument will be raised to all these unsung heroes, and engraved thereon with a Nation's gratitude should be the names of those who died, as a citation given the Harter reads "with a brilliant record of gallantry in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

THREE is considerable concern among members of the Congressional Committees on Military Affairs, as well as among the officers themselves, over the failure of the War Department to provide any permanent promotion for officers of the National Guard of the United States and Officers Reserve Corps during the war. There are now about 184,000 Reserve Officers on active duty and more than 17,500 National Guard officers, plus an estimated 60,000 National Guard enlisted men who have won commissions since the war started. Many of these have been on duty for four years, yet the only permanent rank they hold, the only rank to which they can revert when the war is over, is the rank they held at the time they entered active duty. In extreme cases this will mean colonels returning to the grade of lieutenants. In like plight are the former enlisted men of the Regular Army who accepted temporary commissions for the duration. The only grade to which they will be legally entitled when their war service is completed is their last permanent enlisted grade. To the younger officers who want to continue their careers in the Reserves and National Guard when the war is over, as well as to the former enlisted man to whom the Regular Army is a life career, this is not a situation conducive to the highest morale. They believe, and rightly, that they should have some assurance now that their war service and their professional advancement will entitle them to some gains in permanent rank. Representative May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, feels that unless the War Department acts to set up some system of permanent promotion for these men it will be necessary to bring the problem before his committee for study and solution. We urge that the War Department establish permanent promotion for these categories of officers.

Service Humor

Habit

One of the A/Ts in this centre who had been drilling cadets for the past two years, was recently married.

As he and his bride-to-be were going down the aisle he was watching her out of the corner of his eye. A troubled expression on his face. At last he leaned over and whispered into her ear, she flushed and for a moment stared at him in surprise.

Despite her obvious embarrassment he continued whispering. Was he muttering words of love? My curiosity aroused I went forward and caught him chanting "Hup-two-three, Hup-two-three . . ."

—BMA Blitz.

Powerful Medicine

"Yassuh, dat medicine sho' am powful. Best stuff we have fo' de livuh. Makes you-all peppy."

"Well, man, can yo' give me any specific references—Ah mean people oah peoples dat has taken said medicine with good reesults?"

"Well, dere was a man livin' nex' doah to me who took dis hyar livuh medicine fo' three yars."

"Well, do it heip him?"

"He done died last week. But dey had to beat dat ol' livuh o' his fo' three days with a stick befo' dey could bury him."

—Pointer.

A 1st Sergeant is a source of information who is glad to give you all the details.

—Sibert News.

Then there was the buck private who rode in a cab with his girl. She was so beautiful, he could hardly keep his eyes on the meter.

—Prop Wash.

Help Shortage

The retailer was filling out a government questionnaire. Coming to the question, "What is your fastest moving item?" he wrote without hesitation, "Personnel."

—Sibert News.

A War Department circular is something that rescinds everything that has gone before but starts nothing that cannot be rescinded by the next circular.

—Armored News.

Oh! Bury me by the numbers
My fingers extended and joined
My hips level, knees straight without stiffness,
My head will not be tolled.
Me feet at an angle of 45 degrees
My body may be at attention
But my mind will be at ease.

—Exchange.

Preliminaries Over

A foreign-born citizen, who spoke only a little English, walked into a building that housed a Red Cross center, ration boards and other war agencies. A nurse took his name and address and sent him into another room, where attendants drained a pint of blood from him.

Then, obviously bewildered, he asked, in broken English, "Now do I get my gasoline?"

—Skyscrapers.

Paul—"Why does the Sing Sing football team want to play Army?"

Moll—"They want to prove that old saying, 'The pen is mightier than the sword'."

—Pointer.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

W.D.P.—A retired enlisted man may wear his uniform on occasions of military ceremonies. An enlisted man retired as master sergeant, then retired after 30 years' service, would hold rank of master sergeant on the retired list, and receive maximum pay of master sergeant. However, he would be subject to recall to active duty to fill his own vacancy if he was promoted too soon before retirement (AB 615-395).

D.E.D.—The new honorable discharge emblem is intended for wear by personnel not on active duty, so that when they wear their uniforms they will be distinguished from active-duty personnel. It is not to be worn by personnel discharged from one status to enter another—say, from enlisted status to accept commission.

A.M.G.—Graduates of the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, are commissioned ensigns, U. S. Naval Reserve, but are not called to active duty in the Navy, being retained on merchant ships.

L.E.B.—Army temporary promotions are only partly based on length of service, the requirement which is probably most difficult to fulfill being the actual performance for a specified period of months of the duties of the higher grade to which promotion is recommended. See AR 605-12.

A.K.—The bill H.R. 4099, which would have extended the period of the Philippine Insurrection, was vetoed by the President. (See 16 Dec. Journal.)

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Lt. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift assumed office 1 Jan. as 18th Commandant of the Marine Corps in a ceremony conducted in the office of Secretary of the Navy Knox. Secretary Knox presented the retiring Commandant, Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, with a commission as general on the retired list.

10 Years Ago

Comdr. and Mrs. William R. Munroe and their son of Washington, D. C., were the guests over Christmas of Capt. and Mrs. Ralston S. Holmes at the commandant's quarters at the Naval Academy.

25 Years Ago

Capt. W. W. Gilmer, USN, Governor of Guam, accompanied by Mrs. Gilmer, intend leaving in a few days on the steamer Newport News for Manila. They are to spend a few weeks at Baguio.

50 Years Ago

Lt. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., 2nd Art., of Fort Preble, Me., who has been visiting his family at Nashville, Tenn., since early in December, will rejoin his post about 10 Jan.

80 Years Ago

Congress resumed business on the 5th inst., the most important business relating to the military service thus far being the introduction of the joint resolution in the House "that all vacancies in the clerical force in the War, Navy, Treasury, Interior, and Postoffice Departments that may hereafter occur, shall be filled proportionally by soldiers and sailors disabled by wounds in battle, who are competent to perform the duties, or who may be quickly instructed therein."

Army Casualties

The War Department this week announced the names of 5,907 officers and enlisted men wounded in action.

In all these cases next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

Officers included in the lists are as follows:

WOUNDED IN CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA

1st Lt. J. H. Park
1st Lt. W. W. Edwards, Jr.
1st Lt. J. R. Finn
1st Lt. J. H. Lemon
2nd Lt. F. C. Rountree
2nd Lt. R. E. Alshuler
2nd Lt. K. E. Brooks
2nd Lt. G. B. Costello
2nd Lt. N. L. Davis
1st Lt. F. W. Douglas
1st Lt. C. D. Griffith, III
2nd Lt. J. H. Grinsley
1st Lt. A. E. Mullis
2nd Lt. R. H. Nicholson
1st Lt. V. P. Dalmas, Jr.
1st Lt. E. A. McCall
2nd Lt. P. G. McClelland
1st Lt. D. C. Moring
1st Lt. A. W. Wade
2nd Lt. M. J. Naftzger
2nd Lt. G. W. Johnson
1st Lt. H. E. Towns
1st Lt. G. E. Lindloff
Capt. R. M. Darling
1st Lt. J. Robertson
2nd Lt. G. A. Rasula
2nd Lt. J. G. Moser
1st Lt. P. Golej
Capt. A. S. Hyde
1st Lt. F. H. Rige
2nd Lt. H. G. Singer
2nd Lt. C. W. Post, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. A. Coveney
1st Lt. J. H. Smith
1st Lt. H. F. Sober
1st Lt. H. J. Stapleton
1st Lt. F. H. Zierner
2nd Lt. D. E. Lacy
1st Lt. T. C. Clare
2nd Lt. I. H. Isom
1st Lt. J. V. Keaveny
2nd Lt. K. H. Harris
1st Lt. A. Safstrom
1st Lt. P. H. Taylor
1st Lt. C. E. Wagner
1st Lt. W. T. Henderson, Jr.
2nd Lt. G. L. Baker
2nd Lt. M. M. Brooks
1st Lt. F. C. Pidgeon, Jr.
1st Lt. J. P. Cusack, Jr.
1st Lt. H. J. Magnier, Jr.
Capt. H. W. Quiram
1st Lt. J. R. Smith
2nd Lt. R. E. Spencer, Jr.
Capt. J. C. Thewatt
1st Lt. T. C. Wicker
2nd Lt. R. A. Wilson
1st Lt. D. H. Hastings
2nd Lt. A. F. May
1st Lt. M. C. Chester
1st Lt. A. J. Larson
2nd Lt. J. V. Robertson
2nd Lt. J. W. Jones, Jr.
1st Lt. R. E. Bevis
1st Lt. W. G. Frakes
1st Lt. R. N. Freeling
1st Lt. B. M. Olds
1st Lt. A. O. Erickson
2nd Lt. W. M. Fettlers
1st Lt. R. H. Jordan
1st Lt. J. E. Kiley
FO H. R. Kirby
2nd Lt. J. K. Kunkle
Capt. A. W. Newman
2nd Lt. D. K. Giberson
1st Lt. J. R. McInerney
2nd Lt. E. Zimbalist, Jr.
1st Lt. W. R. Williams
2nd Lt. M. A. Deeseen
1st Lt. G. D. Hore, Jr.
1st Lt. J. C. Sharpe
1st Lt. H. W. Johnson
1st Lt. M. E. Spencer
2nd Lt. D. W. Arndt
1st Lt. H. L. Crowell
Capt. W. C. Hollerick
2nd Lt. J. T. O'Halloran
2nd Lt. J. D. Tibbetts
2nd Lt. R. M. Wallin
1st Lt. L. A. Kendall
2nd Lt. R. McCalister
2nd Lt. F. L. Mock
Capt. E. W. Schilling
Capt. C. H. Wilgen
Capt. C. L. Worrall
2nd Lt. F. M. Jenkins

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of war)

1st Lt. F. B. Thorne
2nd Lt. S. McCash
1st Lt. J. K. Needham
1st Lt. R. C. Timpe
2nd Lt. G. M. Conner
1st Lt. H. D. Norrell
2nd Lt. J. C. Blanchard, Jr.
1st Lt. E. D. Briller
1st Lt. R. L. Cline, Jr.
2nd Lt. H. A. Patin
Capt. A. L. Morgan, Jr.
1st Lt. F. E. Barrett, Jr.
1st Lt. E. H. Kline
2nd Lt. D. J. D. Mulkerne
1st Lt. H. T. Barber, Jr.
1st Lt. V. P. Long
2nd Lt. A. Storm
1st Lt. M. J. Thurman
1st Lt. J. G. Colford
1st Lt. V. S. Gold
1st Lt. J. M. Reed
Lt. Col. B. E. Thurnton
1st Lt. J. W. Glenn
2nd Lt. T. J. Kruckemeyer
1st Lt. H. R. Walker
2nd Lt. A. L. Berounsky
1st Lt. W. R. Hecker
2nd Lt. S. E. Krivik
Capt. H. A. Terwedow
2nd Lt. E. R. Bloom
1st Lt. E. J. Fogarty, Jr.
1st Lt. N. Furman
2nd Lt. R. B. Hollingsworth
2nd Lt. M. Kane
1st Lt. E. F. Kousky
1st Lt. A. I. Lasky
1st Lt. S. L. Madansky
2nd Lt. S. S. Mairowitz
1st Lt. A. E. Nichols
1st Lt. V. M. Ruby
2nd Lt. J. W. Stone, Jr.
2nd Lt. L. R. Trotta
1st Lt. E. J. Tyler
1st Lt. W. W. Biggs
2nd Lt. R. P. Farrell, Jr.
2nd Lt. O. D. Newton
2nd Lt. W. G. Scoggins, Sr.
1st Lt. T. W. Hereford
Maj. M. B. Kubis
2nd Lt. G. E. Taylor, Jr.
F O J. R. Wanvig
1st Lt. P. G. Keel
2nd Lt. R. E. Rhodes
1st Lt. R. Metcalf
2nd Lt. H. W. Patrick
1st Lt. R. A. Soerhoff
2nd Lt. P. T. Whittemire
2nd Lt. B. L. Colvin
1st Lt. B. Dunn
2nd Lt. T. L. Trotter
Lt. Col. H. K. Wesson
2nd Lt. H. R. Wynn
1st Lt. H. E. Graziul
2nd Lt. G. L. Holstein, Jr.
2nd Lt. P. Kostow
1st Lt. J. Otto
1st Lt. B. J. Snipes
1st Lt. A. A. Warzocha
Capt. J. J. Woods, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. L. Rhodes
1st Lt. L. B. White, II
1st Lt. W. W. Woodbury
Capt. H. W. Kyte
2nd Lt. H. A. Cross
2nd Lt. R. E. Goodman
1st Lt. J. E. Hornsby, Jr.
FO A. W. Hoyt
1st Lt. S. T. Jackson, Jr.
1st Lt. R. G. Keating
1st Lt. H. L. Mosler
Capt. C. W. Romine
Maj. G. W. Brown
1st Lt. P. R. Moulton
Capt. D. R. Stokely
1st Lt. K. E. Holmes
2nd Lt. E. C. Siegrist
1st Lt. R. P. Cushman
2nd Lt. W. L. Goodwin
1st Lt. L. C. Orton
2nd Lt. P. J. Sebek

Awards and Decorations

Distinguished Service Cross

1st Lt. George West, Inf.—Bougainville.
*2nd Lt. Randolph Brace, Inf.—Italy.
*Pfc. E. J. Rezny, Inf.—Bougainville.
1st Lt. C. A. Brandt, Inf.—Anzio Beachhead.
2nd Lt. J. M. Spalding, Inf.—Invasion of France.
1st Lt. H. W. Jones, Inf.—Invasion of France.
1st Sgt. Lawrence Fitzsimmons, Inf.—Invasion of France.
Pvt. H. L. Murray, Inf.—Italy.
Lt. Col. A. S. Teague, Inf.—France.

Distinguished Service Medal

Maj. Gen. T. B. Larkin, USA, (OLC)—North Africa and Italy.
Maj. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, USA, (OLC)—Southeast Asia Command.
Brig. Gen. J. C. Holmes, USA—Chief Mil. Govt. Sect. of Allied Forces Hq. from June 1943 to Feb. 1944.

Col. H. V. Roberts, AGD—North Africa and Italy.

Navy Cross

Comdr. T. W. Hogan, USN—Submarine war.

Comdr. T. H. Hogan, USN, (GS)—Submarine war.

Comdr. T. W. A. Dean, USN, (GS)—Fighter sweep against enemy airfields.

Legion of Merit

The Navy Department last week announced the award of the Legion of Merit to the following:

Capt. Charles Wellborn, USN, (GS), Comdr. J. S. Mosher, USNR, Capt. J. P. W. Vest, USN, Capt. Archie Antrim, (SC), USN, Rear Adm. Robert Donohue, USCG, Capt. R. B. Hall, USCG, and Col. K. A. Inman, USMC.

The War Department last week announced the award of the Legion of Merit to the following: Col. H. E. Kessinger, GSC, Col. K. S. Perkins, FA, Lt. Col. J. R. Lehmkuli, CAC, 1st Lt. Leo G. Voss, Inf., Col. N. B. Wood, Inf., Maj. K. L. Noble, Inf., Lt. Col. H. F. Taylor, Inf., 1st Lt. L. H. Ritter, Inf., (OLC), and *Pfc. H. R. Manor, Inf., (OLC).

Silver Star

Lt. W. L. Smith, USNR—Submarine war.
Lt. A. W. Newlon, USN—War patrol.

Capt. M. H. Inlay, USCG—Invasion of France.

Lt. Comdr. W. A. Overton, USNR—Submarine war.

CEM W. P. Vrba, USN—War patrol.

Capt. E. N. Parker, USN—Comdr. Destroyer Div. battle of Java.

The War Department announced last week the award of the Silver Star to the following personnel of Infantry units: Capt. E. W. Williamson, Pfc. T. F. Hardman, Sgt. L. E. Knox, *Pfc. V. T. Kuffel, 1st Lt. N. B. Sauer, Pfc. C. H. Manley, Pvt. D. Landis, T. Sgt. M. F. Lewis, *Capt. H. M. Fisher, Capt. H. W. Geffelinger, Capt. H. R. Sawyer, T. Sgt. H. B. Hyatt, *Sgt. R. M. Kenny, Sgt. R. H. Fey, Pfc. Murray Lippman, Pvt. T. D. Kinsella, Cpl. Turner Holliman, Cpl. William Dodge, Pfc. H. J. Keefer, Pfc. John Leannan-sky, Pvt. S. P. Kilyanek, 2nd Lt. C. E. Tanner, 2nd Lt. J. C. Williamson, Pvt. S. G. Hutchinson, S. Sgt. T. W. Thomas, (OLC), T. Sgt. John Herman, Pfc. J. W. Hesler, *1st Lt. H. W. Williams, T. Sgt. H. C. Heggerness, 1st Lt. R. A. Tyler, Sgt. Anthony Savino, *Sgt. D. C. Schmidt, *2nd Lt. R. F. Ramhorst, *Sgt. George Schulz, Jr., Sgt. John Rinbach, *Pfc. H. C. Sartory, *Pfc. P. S. Storhaug, *Pfc. A. J. Taylor, 2nd Lt. E. F. Woody, S. Sgt. Arthur Youngster, Sgt. J. J. Rowe, Pfc. R. N. Heck, Lt. Col. W. B. Yeager, Sgt. Wilfred Stouffer, *Cpl. T. G. Waldrum, Pfc. R. L. McDonald, S. Sgt. N. G. Duncan, Capt. R. E. Sadler, Pfc. T. B. Nix, 2nd Lt. Clarence Terry, Pfc. S. J. Gardner, *Pfc. E. E. Kueker, S. Sgt. K. A. Kyle, Capt. T. M. Radcliffe, 1st Lt. A. W. Nelson, Jr., 1st Lt. S. A. Salomon, S. Sgt. M. S. Lawnick, Pfc. J. E. Marley, 1st Lt. Michael Luchik, 2nd Lt. Norvin Nathan, Pfc. Peter Hudock, Pfc. C. J. Paolini, 1st Lt. N. M. Teague, S. Sgt. F. C. Doherty, Pvt. J. B. Rollins, Pfc. E. E. Schenning, and Sgt. J. F. Leonard.

Bronze Star

Lt. P. R. Kohout, USNR—Pacific Area.
Chc. (Lt.) W. H. McCorkle, USNR—Guam.
Capt. F. C. Greaves, (MC), USN, (GS)—Northwest African waters.

Capt. G. E. Maynard, USN—Comdr. Beach Assault Group.

Comdr. C. L. Murphy, Jr., USN—War patrol.
Lt. (jg) K. G. Curtis, USN—War patrol.

The War Department last week announced the award of the Bronze Star medal to 95

Army and Navy Journal

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565

personnel of ground force units.

Distinguished Flying Cross

The War Department announced last week the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross, to 380 personnel of the U. S. Eighth Army Air Force and the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to 100 personnel of the U. S. Ninth Army Air Force.

Air Medal

Lt. Comdr. J. H. Anderson, USNR—Aerial flight missions in Pacific.

Lt. Comdr. P. H. Craig, USNR—Comdr. Navy Patrol Bomber during action against Japanese in Solomon Island area.

AMM Marvin Brooks, USNR—Attacked convoy of Japanese.

Soldier's Medal

Capt. J. R. Woolridge, Inf.—Saved man from drowning.

T. Sgt. H. M. Jalicki, Inf.—Saved men from motor fire.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal

Lt. A. W. Newton, USN—Voluntary act of heroism in the face of danger.

Letters of Commendation

The Navy Department last week announced the presentation of the following Letters of Commendation:

Capt. P. H. Rice, USN-Ret., Comdr. J. W. Blanchard, USN, CEM L. A. Govek, USN, CEM V. E. Lint, USN, TM 1c C. A. Bellus, USNR, and TM 2c R. R. Summerour, USN.

*Posthumous award.

Payments for Part-time Studies

Payments to veterans for part-time studies and to institutions for part-time students under the educational features of the "G. I. Bill of Rights" has been established in instructions issued 31 Dec. by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

All veterans who have not been receiving checks because they are taking part-time courses will go on the payroll immediately, unless they are gainfully employed in full-time jobs not related to the course of training. In this case no payments will be made.

General Hines' letter provides for payments to both veterans and institutions in proportion to the time the veteran devotes to the educational or training program. But the time the veteran may follow a part-time course will be increased so that he may receive the equivalent of the maximum full-time course permitted by law.

That is, if a veteran is going to school half-time, he will be paid at half the full-time rate, but he may continue the course twice as long, as he is using up his allotment at only half the rate he would under a full-time course. Of course, he may not continue his course beyond the maximum permitted by law.

For on-the-job training the schedule is based on the number of hours a student is required to devote to training. As these are not uniform they will be based on schedules submitted by the institution in which the training is undertaken. But both time on the job and time spent in doing related school work will be used in estimating the payments to be made.

For those doing graduate work the policy of the institution will prevail and a statement from a responsible official will determine what proportion of time is being consumed by the veteran's courses.

General Hines' letter also provides that where unusual circumstances exist that are not covered by his instructions they shall be referred to the Central Office of the Veterans' Administration.

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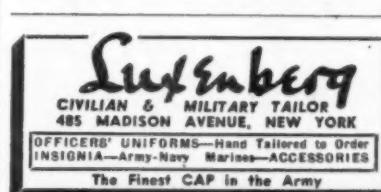
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U. S. COAST GUARD

FOURTEEN commanders of the Coast Guard, all graduates of the Academy class of 1926, have been selected for temporary promotion to captain, to rank from 1 August 1943. One of the officers, Comdr. Miles H. Inlay, had held a captaincy on a spot promotion.

The officers promoted, subject to qualification physically, are:

Kenneth K. Cowart	Edward M. Kent
Paul B. Cronk	Harold C. Moore
Ira E. Eskridge	Dale R. Simonson
Miles H. Inlay	Harry W. Stinchcomb
Sigval B. Johnson	Gaines A. Tyler
Morris C. Jones	Stanley J. Woylehowsky
Rutherford B. Lank, Jr.	Richard M. Hoyle

Permanent Promotions
First service nominations to reach the new Congress were those for permanent promotion to various warrant ranks in the Coast Guard. The nominations were:

Boatswains to be Chf. Boatswains	Alexander C. Cornell
John H. Reeder	Roy Stockman
Roland M. Sykes	Elroy B. Dunphy
Charles H. Bartlett	Marion M. Mitchell
Ashley H. Calder	Thomas A. Cosgrove
Theodore A. Bratz	Michael J. Selbert
Elmer M. Chandler	Charles W. Radke
John Donnelly	Almer T. Hovland
Robert Chives	William E. Long
William M. Prentiss	Joel A. Osterberg
Ora Doyle	Norman D. MacLellan
Walter A. DeVine	

Olaf L. Laveson	Neils C. M. Johnson
Lars A. Sande	Hans A. Jensen
Ludwig Ehlers	George M. Walker
Viktor Svensson	Elmer J. Uebel
Thomas F. Sullivan	Frank Bronski
William C. Fulcher	George H. Lybrand
Floyd D. Overhauser	Arthur I. Roberts
Edward J. Williams	Ray Thorp
John M. Joseph	William J. Dongian
Charles Ehmann	Thomas J. Lusk
Leonard M. Cannon	Sheldon A. Russell
Ragnar Andersen	

Gunner to be Chief Gunner	Leonard T. Toner
Louis E. Rattan	Winfield S. Nevins
Robert L. Addy	

Electrician to be Chief Electrician

Rolla W. Slafoose	Chief Machinists
Wilmer R. Bomberger, Jr.	Ralph J. Davidson
Chester M. Galutia	Francis E. Harris
Harry V. Winebar	Harry J. Reynolds

Carpenter to be Chf. Carpenter

George A. Merritt	Pay Clerks to be Chief Pay Clerks
	John R. Harris
	Richard Hewitt

Promoted to Warrant Rank

The following petty officers, regular and reserve, were temporarily promoted to warrant rank 27 Dec., to rank from 15 Dec. 1944:

To Boatswain	Guy H. Aldret
	Louis Monk

To Machinist	Charles C. McCoy
Pierre E. Albin	Ellis M. Moore
August C. Althen	Carl M. Mortensen
Albert Ambrose	Richard B. Murphy
Reginald G. Bronner	Wayne W. Neville
Joseph M. Chapin	Coy L. Oliphant
Richard E. Comforti	Walter R. Owens
James E. Culver	Walter E. Parker
Carl Garbow	William S. Simpson
John A. Hansen	Roy L. Singleton
Harry V. Hardy	Robert A. Sterling
Robert E. Hodson	Erik B. Kihl
Erik B. Kihl	Robert H. Kollmeyer
Robert H. Kollmeyer	Frederick Valenzuela
Francis X. Lang, Jr.	John L. Ward, Jr.
John W. Mays	Edwarde Zobreck

PRO's to Confer

Public Relations officers of the various Coast Guard districts will meet in Washington 16, 17 and 18 Jan. for their second policy conference. Capt. Ellis Reed-Hill, USCG, Coast Guard Public Relations Officer, will preside at the sessions, one of which will be addressed by Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Col. Haskell Assigned

Col. James B. Haskell, USA, recently post commander at Fort Monmouth, N.J., and during World War I a member of the GHQ staff of General John J. Pershing, has been assigned as commanding officer of the Station Complement organization at Camp Crowder, Mo.

In the Army there is no maintenance service ultimately more important than Preventive Maintenance. It's the old story of prevention being worth more than the cure.

U. S. War Round-up BY SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON

(3 JAN.)

The situation on the Western Front has developed to the stage where it is very difficult to make constructive comment on a sound basis. I mean by this that a general battle is in progress with both sides deployed. Each side is on guard against a thrust by the other, the Germans still holding the power to launch new but, as yet, lesser actions on other portions of the front than the Ardennes. Such a lesser action is in progress at the present time on the south face of the Saar front. Whether or not this is a demonstration, a probe of inquiry, or a sizeable attack remains to be seen, but it is quite evidently and naturally the German purpose to hold our attention at as many points on the front as possible, in order either to discourage the movement of divisions to the Ardennes salient or to exploit a weakness in the line created by such movements.

I might say that the German forces are utilizing every device or diversion to cling to the offensive in order to prevent General Eisenhower from recovering the initiative. Unded these circumstances it is quite evident that I am not in a position to engage in a detailed discussion of the situation other than to make those general observations.

We have not yet received an accurate statement of material losses or of casualties and it will be some time before such data can be obtained from troop headquarters while the heavy fighting and continuous movement of divisions is in progress. Just what the total casualties amount to has not yet been released by SHAEF.

The German drive in Belgium reached high tide 26 Dec., when the extremity of the German advance at Celles was cut off, relief came to our troops in Bastogne, and General Patton's forces from the south pushed forward on a broad front. Since then the outlines of the German indentation have shrunk decided-

ly. Having made his gamble, the enemy is not pulling out. Although the indentation into Belgium has shrunk, the Germans have not been willing to retire from temporary advantages. On the contrary they dug in at certain points on the perimeter and maintained enough troops in the center to threaten another punch.

I cannot repeat too often some of the lessons which the German aggressiveness has emphasized. This is a tough, well-disciplined enemy, ready always to fight and taught by Nazi preaching that there is no other recourse. The German leadership obviously will never rest on a passive defense.

German aggressiveness was again displayed on New Year's Day when the Luftwaffe rose in its greatest force in many months to strafe Allied airfields in France and the Lowlands. While we lost a considerable number of planes, it did not deter our fighters from inflicting a worse punishment upon the German air force.

Our air power was a big factor in checking the German drive in Belgium when the weather cleared. It was also a powerful scourge to the Germans as they thrust outward in the Bitcher area.

The highest credit should be paid to all the ground force units which helped to halt the German drive in Belgium. There was the 1st Infantry Division which stoutly held a shoulder at Monschau, channeling the Germans to the south. The firm stand of that Division added to the laurels it won in Tunisia, Sicily and the Normandy beaches. There was the Seventh Armored Division which held at St. Vith like a rock in the midst of the initial Nazi onslaught. It fought a defensive battle slowing the Germans and helping to protect the route to the vital communication center at Liege. Then there was the 4th Infantry Division which helped to

(Continued on Next Page)

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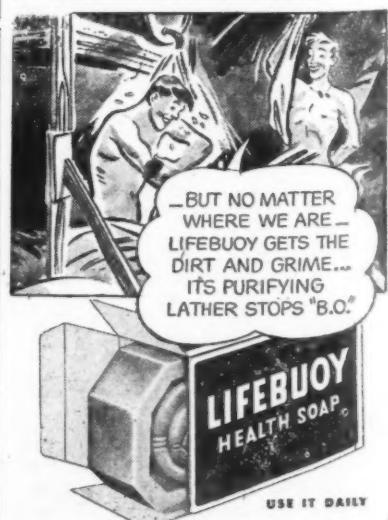
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U. S. War Round Up (Continued from Preceding Page)

hold the southern shoulder in the Echternach area.

The exploits of the 101st Airborne Division and elements of the 9th and 10th Armored Divisions in the gallant defense of Bastogne are already famous. By holding at Bastogne these troops deprived the Germans of a railroad and six highways which would have given impetus to the westward Nazi drive. The 82nd Airborne Division bolstered the northern flank at Stavelot.

Many other units will be mentioned with honor when the full history of this engagement is pieced together, but at the moment we are still in the middle of battles which may be decisive. In the defense of Luxembourg, the relief of Bastogne and the first big counterpush against the Germans the Third Army troops of General Patton showed their stamina and initiative. Some of these troops moved 100 miles or more and went into an action which not only checked the German drive but sent it ebbing.

In Italy the Germans near the Tyrrhenian coast carried out a 3-day drive in the Serchio Valley. The Allied Tactical Air Force concentrated upon the smashing of this action, and Negro troops of the 92nd Division held in hill positions. Then allied troops attacked and recaptured the lost ground. On the Adriatic coast Canadian troops of the Eighth Army have pressed forward northwest of Ravenna over a plain which is cut by many delaying streams and canals.

Heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force, except when stopped by the worst kind of weather, have attacked oil refineries and railway yards in Austria and Germany. Tactical airplanes are in daily action against enemy supply lines in northern Italy.

Russian troops on the Eastern front are fighting from house to house in mopping up desperate German resistance inside Budapest. German counterattacks have been repelled.

In the Pacific war our troops on the Island of Leyte are gradually destroying the last pockets of Japanese resistance. On Mindoro Island our troops have made two additional unopposed landings on east and west coasts. From Mindoro airfields our air forces are already conducting aggressive action.

The power of the Japanese to strike retaliatory blows in the Philippines is still lively. They have many troops and many airfields and can keep planes in the air so long as they are willing to invest aerial reinforcements in a region where their losses are extremely high. Our supply to Mindoro naturally must run through the dangers of enemy air attacks. We

have taken losses but there is no doubt of our ability to sustain and reinforce our positions and to carry on such necessary offensive action as eventually to wipe out both the enemy air attack and his land holdings.

The Japanese are marking time in south China, although giving evidence of reinforcing their coastal positions and improving their land supply routes.

The steady, enveloping push of Allied forces from northern and western Burma continues. The Japanese are offering stiff resistance south of Bhamo to delay the opening of the Burma Road to China, but otherwise their withdrawal continues.

British troops moving eastward across the Shwebo district have occupied the village of Kabo, 75 miles northwest of Mandalay. Other British forces moving toward Akyab have occupied Rathedaung on the east side of the Mayu River. In an arc from this point to the area in which the Chinese are aggressive southeast of Bhamo, Allied forces converge upon central Burma. The Americans of the Mars task force are southwest of Namkham in position either to go south or to cooperate with the Chinese 30th Division by swinging east to clear the highways at the junction of the Burma Road. The Chinese who have fought their way south on the Burma Road in the Salween Valley have just captured Wanting on the Burma border.

The United States Army casualties for all theaters as reported through 21 Dec. are as follows: killed 103,901, wounded 326,127, missing 60,567, prisoners of war 59,667—a total of 556,332.

These figures do not yet reflect casualties actually sustained in the period since the start of the German drive into Belgium.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 564, 28 Dec.—The submarine USS Seawolf is overdue from patrol and presumed lost. Next of kin of casualties have been informed.

No. 565, 2 Jan.—1. The submarine USS Harder is overdue from patrol and presumed lost. The next of kin of officers and crew have been informed.

2. The LSM 318 has been lost as the result of enemy action in the Philippine Area. Next of kin of fatalities and most other casualties have been notified and notification is en route to next of kin of other casualties.

3. The PT 300 has been lost as a result of enemy action in the Philippine Area. Next of kin of casualties have been informed.

4. The PT 311 was lost in the Mediterranean Area as the result of enemy action. Next of kin of casualties have been informed.

(Continued on Next Page)

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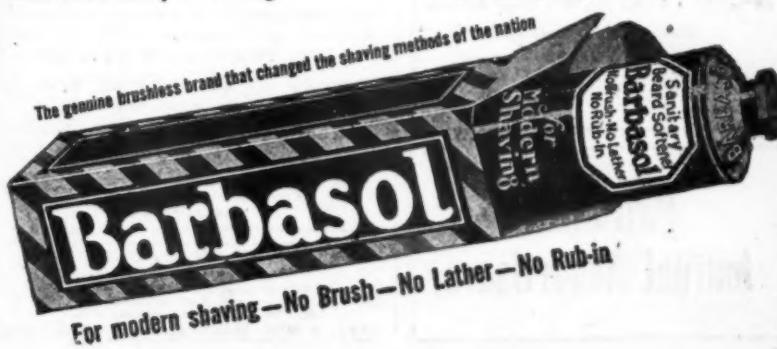
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U. S. War Round Up
(Continued from Preceding Page)

kin of casualties have been informed.

CINCPAC

No. 215, 27 Dec.—Surface units of the United States Pacific Fleet bombarded Iwo Jima in the Volcanos on 26 Dec. Targets included coastal defenses and airstrip installations. An enemy landing ship was set afire and an enemy gunboat was blown up by gunfire. Two of our ships suffered slight damage from enemy coastal guns. The attack was a joint operation with the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas.

No. 216, 28 Dec.—Enemy aircraft attacked United States air installations on Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas on 26 Dec. in two separate raids of five and two planes respectively and inflicted minor damage. Our fighters shot down two enemy aircraft.

Liberators and Lightning Fighters of the Strategic Air Force made bombing and strafing attacks on air installations on Iwo Jima in the Volcanos on 26 Dec.

No. 217, 29 Dec.—Liberators of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas, bombed airstrip installations in Iwo Jima in the Volcanos on 27 Dec. Our planes encountered intense antiaircraft fire but all returned safely.

No. 218, 31 Dec.—Liberators of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas, bombed airstrips and other installations on Iwo Jima in the Volcanos on 28 and 29 Dec. Moderate antiaircraft fire was encountered.

Marine Mitchell bombers made rocket attacks on enemy shipping between the Bonins and Volcanos on 27 and 28 Dec.

Mitchells of the Eleventh Army Air Force bombed targets in the Kuriles on 29 Dec.

Corsairs of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing bombed and strafed supply dumps and other objectives on Babelthau and other areas in the Palaua on 29 Dec.

No. 219, 1 Jan.—Airstrip installations on

Iwo Jima in the Volcanos were bombed by Liberators of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas on 30 Dec.

No. 220, 2 Jan.—An enemy twin-engined bomber attacked air installations on Saipan in the Marianas on 1 Jan., dropping a single bomb which caused no damage.

Liberators of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas, on 31 Dec. bombed Iwo Jima in the Volcanos. Our aircraft struck at enemy air installations and encountered moderate antiaircraft fire.

Fighters of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing strafed fuel dumps and other targets on Babelthau in the Palaua on 31 Dec.

Targets on Rota in the Marianas were strafed by Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing fighters on the same date.

Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing and Fleet Air Wing Two aircraft continued neutralizing attacks on enemy-held bases in the Marshalls on the same date.

TWENTIETH AIR FORCE

No. 221, 27 Dec.—Fires were observed in the Tokyo area by crews of XXI Bomber Command B-29s which, in medium force, attacked Japan at noon Wednesday, 27 Dec. Based on early reports, antiaircraft fire and fighter opposition are believed to have been moderate. One Superfortress was lost to enemy action.

Among the targets was the important Nakajima aircraft plant located in the Musashino district on Tokyo's outskirts.

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

27 Dec.—Enemy pressure continues to be heavy between Hotton and Marche, but our positions have been maintained. A few enemy tanks and troop-carriers pushed forward in the direction of Celles. These were engaged by our forces and driven back, some tanks being knocked out.

Our forces maintained their hold on Bastogne despite heavy German pressure from all sides, and numerous enemy tanks have been destroyed in attempts to enter the town.

28 Dec.—Allied forces advancing from the south have made contact with units holding Bastogne at a point about three miles south

of the town. During the period of encirclement units in Bastogne inflicted severe damage on the enemy and on the day before their relief they repulsed two German attacks.

29 Dec.—Heavy fighting is in progress in the woods north of Assenols. Our units, continuing to advance along the southern flank of the salient, have taken Sainlez, Livramps, Surre, Boulade, Baschleiden, Bavigne and Kaundorf. We have crossed the Sure River near Esch.

30 Dec.—The Allied corridor leading into Bastogne has been strengthened against enemy resistance on both sides, and we have made gains west and east of the Bastogne-Arlon road in areas northeast of Assenols, east of Hompre, and around Villers-la-Bonne-Eau, where we have encountered moderate small arms, mortar and rocket fire.

31 Dec.—The northern flank of the Ardennes salient has been quiet. A small enemy pocket west of Grandmenil is surrounded and is being mopped up. At Rochefer our troops are meeting strong opposition and enemy artillery and mortar fire is heavy.

1 Jan.—On the southern flank of the salient, west of Bastogne, Allied armor and infantry have launched an attack to the northeast. Several enemy counter-attacks by tanks and infantry near Chenogne and another north of Lutrebois have been repulsed. In an engagement at Lutrebois our forces destroyed eighteen enemy tanks. Enemy artillery in this area has been more active.

2 Jan.—In the Ardennes salient Allied forces along the southern flank have reached points less than two miles south of St. Hubert. Progress has been made northeast of Moiray. We have entered Remagne and taken Houmont and Chenogne.

Two enemy counter-attacks in the Bastogne sector were repulsed, one in the area of Champs and the other near Viller-la-Bonne-Eau. We are in the vicinity of Wardin, three miles southeast of Bastogne.

STRATEGIC AIR FORCE, EUROPE

27 Dec.—More than 600 B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators of the United States Eighth Air Force today attacked railroad bridges, marshaling yards and rail junctions in western Germany, continuing the campaign to tie up communications lines to the German armies.

28 Dec.—More than 1,200 United States Eighth Air Force B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators, escorted by approximately 700 P-47 Thunderbolts and P-51 Mustangs of the same command, Thursday attacked ten railway targets in an area between Saarbruecken and Cologne, Germany.

29 Dec.—For the seventh consecutive day United States Eighth Air Force heavy bombers today attacked road and rail junctions railheads, bridges and marshaling yards in western Germany, severing lines of communications to German units which have driven into Allied lines.

30 Dec.—More than 1,300 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the United States Eighth Air Force today attacked six bridges and six marshaling yards at Kaiserslautern, Mannheim and Kassel.

31 Dec.—More than 1,300 B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators of the United States Eighth Air Force Sunday attacked oil refineries in the Hamburg-Harburg area and at Misburg, near Hanover, submarine yards at Hamburg, a jet plane factory at Wetzen-dorf, just south of Hamburg, two railroad marshaling yards in the southwest Ruhr near Dusseldorf and a number of railroad junctions, bridges and detaining points between the Rhine and the Luxembourg-Belgium border.

tiefront.

1 Jan.—United States Eighth Air Force heavy bombers on Sunday heavily damaged three German oil refineries, submarine construction facilities at Hamburg and a jet aircraft plant at Wenzendorf, according to interpretation of photographs taken during the attacks. Two other refineries were damaged.

2 Jan.—Aerial photographs taken during Monday's attack by United States Eighth Air Force heavy bombers show that the Dollberg oil refinery, twenty miles east of Hanover, was severely damaged, that tank factories at Kassel were hit and that two heavily laden railroad marshaling yards at Kassel and at Goettingen suffered considerable damage.

ALLIED HQ. ON LEYTE

28 Dec.—Mindoro: An enemy naval force comprising one battleship, one heavy cruiser and six destroyers was located approaching at dusk and was immediately attacked by our medium bombers and fighters and our PT boats. Repeated assault sorties by our air elements forced the enemy to withdraw after some fruitless and inaccurate shelling of the coast line. Three of the destroyers were sunk and hits were scored on the battleship and the cruiser.

29 Dec.—Luzon: In the attack on the Clark airfields near Manila on 26 Dec. a further twenty planes were destroyed and another probably, in addition to those previously announced. This brings the total for our three days' strike to 144 enemy planes.

30 Dec.—Visayas: Heavy bombers with seventy-two tons struck San Jose airbase on Panay, destroying six parked planes and severely cratering the runway.

31 Dec.—Leyte: Final remnants of the enemy's forces are being hunted down in the mountains of northwest Leyte. Yesterday 601 were killed and thirteen captured. This brings the total losses to 16,770.

The Thirty-fifth Army, which was destroyed in this campaign, comprised the First, Sixteenth, Twenty-sixth and 102nd Divisions of the Sixty-eighth Brigade and major elements of the Eighth and Thirtieth Divisions. There were many other collateral units of naval and special forces.

The over-all Japanese commander was General Yamashita.

The enemy was opposed by an approximately equal strength of seven American divisions belonging to the Sixth Army—namely, the First Cavalry Division, Eleventh Airborne Division and the Seventh, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-second, Seventy-seventh and Ninety-sixth Infantry Divisions.

A brief historical resume of the enemy divisions engaged is as follows: Japanese First Division from Tokyo area saw service in China in 1937. It was shipped direct to Leyte from Manchuria in November, 1944, and was decimated in the northern Ormoc corridor. The Sixteenth Division, from central Japan, participated in China operations and in the battle for Bataan. It remained in the Philippines until annihilated in the early phases of the Leyte fighting.

The Twenty-sixth Division, from central Japan, was previously stationed in North China and then Luzon. It suffered heavy losses in convoy en route and was destroyed in the final phases of the defense of the southern sector of the Yamashita Line.

The 102nd Division was activated in the central Visayas, was shipped to Leyte in the early phases and was annihilated in the northern Ormoc corridor. The Sixty-eighth Brigade came to Manila from Formosa in late 1944. Arriving at Leyte belatedly in December, it was destroyed on the west coast in the Palompon-San Isidro area.

The Eighth Division, stationed in Manchuria for several years, moved to Luzon in September, 1944, where some of its units yet remain. Major elements were shipped to Leyte and committed in the Valencia sector, where they were destroyed.

The Thirtieth Division, largely from Korea, came to Mindanao in May, 1944, whence its major elements reached Leyte, where they were decimated in fighting in the hill sector in the northeast.

1 Jan.—Celebes: Medium and fighter-bombers struck airfields, supply areas and small shipping in the Manado area, dropping fifty-eight tons of explosives.

2 Jan.—Philippines: Luzon: Our medium attack and fighter-bombers, in the deepest

(Continued on Next Page)

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tiefront.

1 Jan.—United States Eighth Air Force heavy bombers on Sunday heavily damaged three German oil refineries, submarine construction facilities at Hamburg and a jet aircraft plant at Wenzendorf, according to interpretation of photographs taken during the attacks. Two other refineries were damaged.

2 Jan.—Aerial photographs taken during Monday's attack by United States Eighth Air Force heavy bombers show that the Dollberg oil refinery, twenty miles east of Hanover, was severely damaged, that tank factories at Kassel were hit and that two heavily laden railroad marshaling yards at Kassel and at Goettingen suffered considerable damage.

ALLIED HQ. ON LEYTE

28 Dec.—Mindoro: An enemy naval force comprising one battleship, one heavy cruiser and six destroyers was located approaching at dusk and was immediately attacked by our medium bombers and fighters and our PT boats. Repeated assault sorties by our air elements forced the enemy to withdraw after some fruitless and inaccurate shelling of the coast line. Three of the destroyers were sunk and hits were scored on the battleship and the cruiser.

29 Dec.—Luzon: In the attack on the Clark airfields near Manila on 26 Dec. a further twenty planes were destroyed and another probably, in addition to those previously announced. This brings the total for our three days' strike to 144 enemy planes.

30 Dec.—Visayas: Heavy bombers with seventy-two tons struck San Jose airbase on Panay, destroying six parked planes and severely cratering the runway.

31 Dec.—Leyte: Final remnants of the enemy's forces are being hunted down in the mountains of northwest Leyte. Yesterday 601 were killed and thirteen captured. This brings the total losses to 16,770.

The Thirty-fifth Army, which was destroyed in this campaign, comprised the First, Sixteenth, Twenty-sixth and 102nd Divisions of the Sixty-eighth Brigade and major elements of the Eighth and Thirtieth Divisions. There were many other collateral units of naval and special forces.

The over-all Japanese commander was General Yamashita.

The enemy was opposed by an approximately equal strength of seven American divisions belonging to the Sixth Army—namely, the First Cavalry Division, Eleventh Airborne Division and the Seventh, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-second, Seventy-seventh and Ninety-sixth Infantry Divisions.

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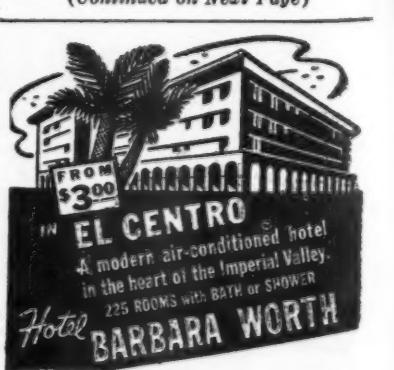
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(Continued on Next Page)



U. S. War Round Up
(Continued from Preceding Page)

penetration yet made by our land-based aviation, swept enemy shipping concentrated in Lingayen Gulf. Three freighter transports of 8,000 tons each, two small cargo vessels, two destroyers and a destroyer escort were sunk or so seriously damaged as to warrant belief they sank shortly after our planes departed. Fighters ranging over southern Luzon exploded an ammunition train and damaged three others by strafing. Heavy bombers attacked the Nielsen airfield at Manila.

3 Jan.—Luzon: Our fighters, on sweeps over southern provinces, did wide-spread damage to warehouses, railway installations, power plants and wharves. Medium units operating farther north caused fires and explosions at Laog and sank a 2,000-ton merchantman off the coast. Air patrols sank a gunboat off the west coast.

14TH AIR FORCE

27 Dec.—Central China Area: Fighters struck at shipping and enemy installations on the Yangtze River 25-26 Dec. At Nanking a gunboat and freighter were sunk and another gunboat and freighter probably sunk. A transport and two oil barges were damaged.

28 Dec.—Salween River Front: In support of Chinese ground forces on the Salween front on 27 Dec. Japanese positions in the Wanting area were bombed and strafed. B-25's on the same date bombed a bridge west of Kengtung, Burma.

29 Dec.—North China: In north China 28 Dec. P-51's hit the railroad bridge at Tsingting, thirty miles from the important rail junction at Shihkihchuan, 150 miles south of Peiping. A near-by railroad tunnel also was hit.

30 Dec.—Burma: P-51's bombed the Burma Road between Hsienwi and Wanting. Japanese positions and installations in the Wanting area were bombed and strafed in support of Chinese ground forces.

1 Jan.—South China: The Fourteenth Air Force struck at shipping near Hankow 31 Dec. destroying two enemy freighters in the Yangtze River. One freighter was probably sunk and a tanker was left burning. Two enemy bombers were destroyed in the air; two others were destroyed on the ground and one was damaged. Returning to base, the fighters hit the Yochow railroad yards east of Tungting Lake, destroying a locomotive and strafing Japanese troops.

2 Jan.—Twenty-five Japanese aircraft, including fighters, bombers and transports, were destroyed by P-51's of the United States Fourteenth Air Force at Suchow on the south branch of the Yellow River. The Suchow rail-

road yards were strafed and one locomotive was destroyed.

"I Don't Want" Not Disrespect

In a sharply-worded decision, which some naval officials interpreted as indicating the case, even if proved, should have been handled by lesser authority than a general court martial, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy threw out the conviction of an enlisted man who replied, "I don't want to sit down," to an order to sit down by a boatswain's mate, first class.

"It was questionable that disrespect was proved in this particular case," the JAG stated. "The language charged to the accused is not *per se* disrespectful. The record of the proceedings was absolutely barren of any indication as to the tone of voice, facial expression, manner, conduct, attitude, or general bearing of the accused at the time he was alleged to have used the words which formed the basis of the charge."

Change of Dismissal Sentence

Remission by the convening authority of a general court martial of a sentence of dismissal imposed by the court is invalid, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy has ruled.

The JAG pointed out that Article 53 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy provides that no sentence extending to loss of life, or to the dismissal of a commissioned or warrant officer shall be executed until confirmed by the President, and since the convening authority cannot confirm such a sentence it cannot remit or mitigate it.

The action of the convening authority can be legally considered only as a recommendation to reinstate the dismissal, the JAG said.

Wins USNA Prize

Annapolis, Md.—Midshipman John Alexander Paul, First Class, has been declared winner of the Class of 1928 award. The award consists of \$75 in War Bonds, and is presented to the midshipman of the graduating class who, by his spirit and character while serving on the Junior Varsity Squad, has done the most to promote football at the Naval Academy.

Army and Navy Journal

January 6, 1945

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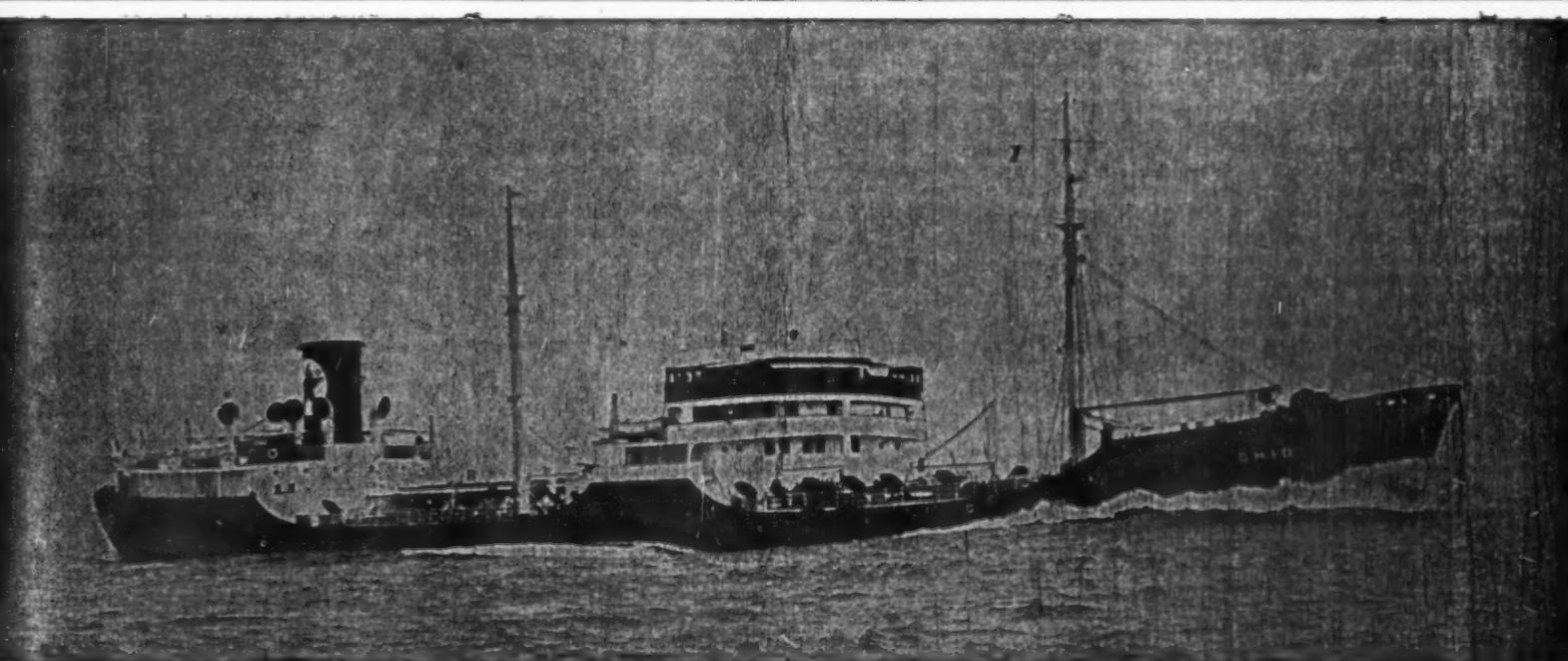
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Despite the political questions which are irritating the relations of the governments of the Great Powers, it is important to note that no differences respecting military command and basic military objectives, have developed between them. Thus the command set-up as between the United States and Great Britain, calls for a distribution of authority which is being observed in all theatres of the war. Further, there is agreement in principle upon the operations necessary to destroy Germany and Japan. For example, Russia has given us assurances that she will attack on the Eastern Front, which would relieve the pressure upon the Allied Forces in the West. That attack, unfortunately, apparently is being delayed because of the decision of the Red High Command to complete the occupation of all of Budapest and repel the counter offensive launched by the Germans to relieve their garrison in that city. In the Pacific, the American and the powerful British Fleet based upon Australia, and the strategic Air Force we have created, will cooperate to clear that ocean of Japanese sea and air power, and such cooperation will accompany and facilitate the ground and air operations of General MacArthur in the Philippines. In Asia, like cooperation and coordination are assured between the British Indian Ocean Fleet and the British and American Armies and Air Forces in South East Asia, and on the basis of recent events, increasingly improved cooperation with the Chinese is promised.

All of which means that so far as the American and British governments are concerned, the High Commands in each of the several Theatres, as well as the strategical authority of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, are functioning with reasonable harmony. To be dismissed, therefore, are the reports that General Eisenhower is to be superseded or his power diminished by the designation of Field Marshal Montgomery as his Deputy in charge of actual operations. Proof of the erroneous character of the reports is found in the manner in which both the President and Prime Minister Churchill are supporting him in the midst of the battle raging on the Western Front, the expedition with which reinforcements and supplies are flowing to him from England and the United States, and the exchange of New Year greetings between the two military chieftains wherein Montgomery assured Eisenhower that "we will follow you anywhere," and the latter predicted "in full knowledge of your continued loyalty and devotion" victory in 1945.

The Government and people of England cannot regret more than the Government and people of the United States the death in a plane accident of Admiral Sir Bertram Home Ramsay, Naval Commander-in-Chief under General Eisenhower. This officer was held in high esteem and respect, both because of his eminence in the naval profession, and especially his strategical and tactical ability. Our Fleet found in Ramsay an understanding and expert seaman, who had demonstrated his skill by the evacuation of the British Army from the beaches of Dunkerque and the original landings in Africa and Sicily, and with whom it cooperated so effectively in splitting open Hitler's fortress last June. If the relations between the United States and Britain were violently strained, there would be dispute as to whether a British or an American officer should fill the vacancy this untimely death has caused. As a matter of fact, no such dispute has arisen or is in prospect. If Admiral Sir John Cunningham, now in command of the Allied Mediterranean Fleet, should be assigned to succeed Ramsay, it would be entirely agreeable to us. A British officer doubtless will succeed Admiral Cunningham in accordance with the division of global command determined upon. Thus recognition of British power in European waters will be continued. In command of the East Indian Station under Lord Mountbatten is a British officer, Vice Admiral Sir Arthur Powers. In the Pacific, Admiral Nimitz, as Allied Commander-in-Chief, will have subordinate to him Sir Bruce Fraser and his powerful British Fleet; and the results of their recent conference assure the same cooperation against Japan that has prevailed in the Atlantic and the Old World.

It is fully recognized in British as well as American circles that criticism of a Commander-in-Chief while a battle is in progress, is harmful to his morale and that of his command. In the case of General Eisenhower, the President, General Marshall and Prime Minister Churchill believe his handling of the situation during the several stages through which von Rundstedt's counter-offensive has passed, demonstrates his capacity to turn the operations into a campaign which will lead to final victory. Granted we were surprised,—not, be it noted, an uncommon occurrence in war as history discloses, and in the case of von Rundstedt in an area relatively unimportant strategically, and for that reason lightly held by us. However, the fact stands out that we have contained the enemy within an area of roughly 250 square miles, he has been unable thus far to widen his base, and, moreover, we have recaptured a third of the territory originally lost. Now attacking on the flanks where the bulge is narrowed to approximately 15 miles, an easy artillery range, are the First and Third American Armies. Obviously unless von Rundstedt is able to widen his base in accordance with the depth of his penetration, thus assuring him relatively free communications, his position will grow in danger, and he must launch another offensive or retreat. To disrupt his communications as well as to prevent transfer of troops and supplies from the East, has been one of the main purposes of the Allied air missions not only in the immediate battle zone, but on rail centers as far north as Berlin. To sum up, under General Eisenhower's direction there are being conducted operations to prevent German submarines, which are out in numbers along the western European coast, from interfering with the safe passage of transports and cargo vessels enroute to France and Belgium; ground operations to crush von Rundstedt or compel his withdrawal, and coordinating with both the Fleet and the Armies, huge air forces which are in full possession of the initiative.

From Berlin have come reports of Russian activity in the Ukraine, and the latest Soviet communique announces that "on the first Ukraine Front our reconnaissance groups are active." The location of this "first Ukraine Front" is not clear—the Russians have a habit of shifting fronts so as to confuse the Germans. Nor do we know whether this activity presages the attack through Poland that Marshal Stalin has promised and we want inaugurated immediately, as Prime Minister Churchill recently predicted. With general understanding of Russia's far flung operations, we are not pressing action at the point we desire in the manner Marshal Stalin and other Russian authorities did during 1942 in their effort to get us to establish the Western Front. It will be recalled that in a letter dated 3 Oct. 1942 to Henry C. Cassidy, Correspondent of the Associated Press in Moscow, Marshal Stalin spoke of the paucity of aid given by the Allies to the Soviet Union, and observed: "In order to amplify and improve this aid, only one thing is required: The full and

prompt fulfillment by the Allies of their obligations." In short, that Leader wanted Anglo-American troops to land on the western coast of Europe to ease the pressure on the Red Armies. Similarly, now that we are struggling with a strong counter offensive, it would be helpful for the Red Armies to strike through Poland, the front that would be the most advantageous for our assistance. If nothing be done until Budapest is occupied and safeguarded—through an error in our last issue we stated this city had been captured—Hitler will be free to reenforce von Rundstedt and thus delay our invasion of the Reich. Dispersion of troops in pursuit of special interests, always has been disapproved by our Government. It will be recalled that in 1918 when the United States was being urged to send troops to Russia, to Italy and to Greece, President Wilson "respectfully requested" of our associates that they accept our deliberate judgment that we should not dissipate our forces by attempting important operations elsewhere. The parallel applies to our Allies at this time. President Roosevelt observed the same attitude as did Mr. Wilson, when he declined the British suggestion that we send an American force to Albania and Greece in conjunction with a British Army. Concentration upon German Armies in the homeland is and will continue to be the fundamental principle of our strategy. Yet we find Red Armies invading besides Hungary, Czechoslovakia, with which Moscow has a Treaty of Alliance, and marching toward Austria, which the United Nations are pledged to free. In connection with the latter we have just created an Office of Austrian Affairs, which will be attached to General Clark's Army that perhaps after the Russians have occupied the country, also will enter it. This would be a contact which could develop difficulties unless diplomatically handled by the two Governments. In this same area are Yugo-Slavia and Greece, the latter now under a Regency which is endeavoring to settle factional disputes, and the former about to be so governed as King Peter II has suggested at British instance. This form of Government of these States is acceptable to Washington. Rupture by Turkey of diplomatic relations with Japan is not only of Balkan, but of general importance since it offers further evidence of neutral belief that defeat of the Axis is certain.

There were developments during the week which somewhat eased the political friction between the Big Three. There was an indication from the President that he "soon" would confer with Messrs. Churchill and Stalin, and to the Press he pointed out that on principle the Powers are united and that only on detail are there differences of view. These details include matters some of which contain dynamite. Future military operations are amongst them. These can be agreed upon with comparative ease provided they not be involved with the promotion of special interests. There is the matter of new frontiers, which concern France and all the other liberated countries, and if mutually agreed upon by the Parties in interest we will offer no objections to them. There are the measures to be pursued to establish and maintain order in the freed lands—*Pravda* printed a caustic reminder that partisans in countries which Russia had liberated, had not been disarmed, obviously referring to British action in Greece. There are numerous post-war questions, rehabilitation and repatriation of nationals held prisoners in Germany which Russia alone of the several nations, has failed to act upon; adjustment of the differences between the Big Three in connection with the Dumbarton Oaks permanent Peace and Security Pact, and the approval of various other financial and economic agreements or proposals. As was to have been expected, foreign and especially English comment, questions the power of the President to speak for the United States in view of the opposition to him which exists in Congress. However, it is pointed out that he will go to the proposed Conference with all the prestige of reelection which constituted an expression of approval by the American people of his course in the past and of their faith in his conduct of the war and post-war affairs. No such endorsement is enjoyed by Prime Minister Churchill, whose policy with respect to Greece continues a matter of criticism amongst his own people. Irrespective of the question of the authority of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, both realize their responsibility, and the negotiations between them and between them and Marshal Stalin will permit flat commitments relating to many fields, particularly the military, which cannot be questioned. Settlement of political issues so as to promote Victory undoubtedly would be welcomed by Congress. If for example, Marshal Stalin should not recognize the Provisional Government proclaimed by the Lublin Committee—three Soviet Republics have done so—and should that Government and the Polish Government-in-Exile amalgamate, there would be general satisfaction at the Capitol even though Polish frontiers should be established in accordance with the understanding reached by Stalin and Churchill.

Helpful in promoting a more agreeable atmosphere at the coming conference was the signature by the French Provisional Government of the pledge of the United Nations to use all the resources, military and economic, of France against the members of the Tripartite pact and their adherents. Since the ceremony occurred in the presence of representatives of all the United Nations, it was a reminder to them of the obligations their governments had assumed toward one another, and a demonstration of their purpose to discharge them. General de Gaulle has announced his intention to mobilize his countrymen into a formidable army which will reenforce that under the Tri-color in the Field. We are arranging to equip it and to furnish machinery to restore French munitions factories, and also to supply the additional coal which is required, and oil. Since France now is a full fledged member of the United Nations, the question has arisen as to whether Gen. de Gaulle would be invited to participate in the coming Conference, thus making it a Big Four. This is the desire of his followers since it will enhance his prestige and be the final admission of French equality. Doubtless Marshal Stalin would be willing for him to be present in view of his relations with the French Leader, and Mr. Churchill might deem it expedient. Our own attitude probably would conform with that of our Allies. In any case, France may be expected to have an observer in attendance who will be kept informed of the discussions and the decisions reached.

Office of the Fiscal Director—A farewell luncheon was held 20 Dec. at the Roger Hotel, Washington, D. C., for Col. H. F. Chrisman, chief of the Receipts and Disbursements Division. It was attended by the Chief of Finance, deputy directors and chiefs of staff branches and divisions, together with other senior personnel.

Colonel Chrisman has been given an undisclosed overseas assignment. A. C. Harden succeeds him as Chief, Receipts and Disbursements Division. Maj. Gen. H. K. Loughry, Chief of Finance, presided and presented to Colonel Chrisman a testimonial signed by all those present. Those present were: Maj. Gen. H. K. Loughry, Brig. Gen. R. P. Hueper, Brig. Gen. K. C. Royall, Col. A. Stewart, Col. W. T. Johnson, Lt. Col. C. G. Hardin, Jr., Mr. E. E. Naylor, Mr. F. G. Gardiner, Col. E. M. Foster, Col. M. C. Troper, Col. L. H. Stone, Col. E. J. Bean, Col. J. W. McEachren, Col. H. W. H. Burrows, Col. D. H. Tyson, Lt. Col. G. Mordy, Col. H. F. Chrisman, Col. J. C. Mechem, Col. D. T. Nelson, Col. W. M. Dixon, Col. F. J. Stagliano, Lt. Col. T. P. Corwin, Col. S. B. Elkin and Col. J. B. Haley.

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Army Air Forces—An AAF spokesman, commenting this week on the strength of the German air force, expressed the opinion that the AAF is capable of sustaining effort two or three times that which the German air force can put in the air only spasmodically. He explained that the enemy might put forth an effort which would result in a sizeable fighting force taking to the air about once a week but would be unable to muster such a force oftener than once a week. Bad flying weather of this winter, he said, is also expected to result in more German aircraft production than was possible while Allied air forces were continually bombing manufacturing centers.

It was also the opinion of AAF officials that no such thrust as that of the Germans' Western Front counter-attack can succeed as long as we have air superiority. The German air potential, not approached, has been estimated at 1,100 sorties on any one day. This number would not come anywhere near giving them air superiority even if it could be sustained, which is now impossible. The consensus of opinion among experts is that the enemy took the fullest possible advantage of the bad flying weather in launching their counter-attack, disregarding the known fact that such a venture without accompanying air superiority must fail as it advances and lengthens supply lines.

The complexity of the task of planning and organizing shuttle bombing on a large scale between Great Britain and Russia was cited in a recent article in the British publication *The Aeroplane*. The operation of return flights from Great Britain to Russia necessitated the establishment of a triangular radio network for the transmission of weather reports and traffic instructions, a job which was accomplished in three months by the United States Army Airway Communication Service and the Army Communication Service. In transporting men and operating gear to Russia, the AAF Air Transport Command arranged to fly the entire outfit, which included nearly 50 tons of radio and other material. On 1 May work was completed and the radio network linking units of the United States Strategic Air Forces in the United Kingdom, Italy and Russia was ready to operate on Target Day.

Dispatches from an Eighth Air Force fighter station in England state that the 56th Thunderbolt Group, which holds an all-time record for German aircraft destroyed, will celebrate its second anniversary 6 Jan. In more than 400 combat missions the group's total of planes destroyed is over 800. German planes bagged in the air number 641, on the ground 163. The group's initial operation was on 13 April 1943, a sweep over Dunkerque.

It was announced this week that the P-61 Black Widow is equipped with a remotely controlled gunnery system. Either of two sighting stations, General Electric engineers explained, can take over control of the gun turret. To enable the gunner to move the .50 caliber machine guns instantly and align them accurately in response to quick sighting changes a highly sensitive system of electrical and mechanical parts has been developed. Selsyns on the sight and selsyns on the turret are joined by electrical connections which enable automatic comparison of the line of sight with the line of fire. If a difference exists, an electrical signal is fed into an electric servo amplifier which amplifies the signal and decides which way the guns must be moved to bring them into alignment with the sight. So rapidly do the guns respond to changes in the sighting that in a little more than a second they can be raised from a level position to an elevation of 60 degrees.

Republic Aviation Corp. announced 28 Dec. receipt from the AAF of a new substantially large order for P-47 Thunderbolts. In making the announcement it was said that the new order brings the backlog for Republic's plants at Farmingdale, N. Y., and Evansville, Ind., to more than \$600 million. Both plants are still increasing employment while operating on two ten-hour shifts.

Bureau of Aeronautics—Construction of a building to house an aircraft cylinder reclamation plant is underway at the Naval Air Training Bases, Pensacola, Fla. The plant, first of its kind built by the Navy, is expected to be in operation within six months. The plant will plate cylinders worn beyond normal reusable limits with a newly-developed electrochemical process which produces an etched porous surface of chromium in the interior cylinder wall. It is expected this surface will have a longer service life than the unplated cylinder barrel.

Air Group Fifty-one is home from the Pacific for rest, following completion of a series of team exploits which saw 51 Japanese planes downed, with loss of nine pilots and eight aircrewmen from the group. The group participated in the First and Second Battles of the Philippine Sea; supported amphibious operations in the Marianas, and at Palau and Leyte, and raided Wake, Marcus, Yap, Ulithi, the Bonins, Okinawa Jima and Formosa. Comdr. Charles L. Moore, USN, commands the group and the fighting squadron (VF-51), while Lt. Comdr. Donald J. Melvin, USNR, commanded the torpedo squadron (VT-51).

Also home on leave are the bombing and torpedo squadrons of Air Group 18, the fighting squadron not yet having returned to the United States. Commanded first by Comdr. William E. Ellis, USN, and later, for part of the period, by Comdr. Wilson M. Coleman, USN, the group participated in the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea, and hit the Palau, Mindanao, Davao, the Visayas and Luzon, Nansei Shoto and Formosa, inflicting heavy damage on the Japs on land and sea.

Patrol Squadron 11, home on leave, sunk more than 75,000 tons of Jap shipping during 19½ months of duty in Australia, New Guinea, Morotai, and Leyte, much of it by dangerous "black cat" operations, or masthead attacks made at night by the black-painted Catalina flying boats. VPB-11 was commanded successively by Comdr. Clifford M. Campbell, USN, and Lt. Comdr. Thomas S. White, USN.

Another squadron now on leave, after 12 months in the Pacific, is VPB-4, which covered 8,100,000 miles in more than 24,000 flight hours, including bombing raids on Wake and Ponape, without losing a man. The squadron, commanded by Lt. Comdr.

F. L. Curtis, USN, made a 2,400-mile night flight against Wake, each Coronado carrying 2,400 pounds of missiles.

Leading aviation officials of the Navy, Army, British and Canadian air forces met at the Naval Air Training Bases, Pensacola, Fla., early in December for a two-day conference of the Combined Committee on Air Training in North America. Committee sessions were presided over by Brig. Gen. W. W. Welsh, U. S. Army Air Force, chairman of the Combined Committee. Members of the committee present were Air Vice Marshal A. De Niverville, RCAF, member RCAF Air Council for Training; Capt. S. C. Ring, USN, director of aviation training, Navy Department; Group Capt. C. G. Lott, RAF, of the RAF delegation at Washington. Rear Adm. C. A. Pownall, USN, Chief, Naval Air Training, also attended the meetings.

Signal Corps—Brig. Gen. Edgar L. Clewell, former Commanding General of the Chicago Signal Depot, has been designated Assistant Chief, Procurement and Distribution Service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer. He succeeds the late Brig. Gen. John H. Gardner.

Recent assignments to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer include Maj. William R. Carter to Redistribution and Disposal Branch, Capt. Eugene S. Bassett to Program Control Branch, Capt. Walter R. Menear and Max F. Meyers to Theatres Branch and Capt. Luther S. Calkins to Publications Branch.

Col. Floyd T. Gillespie, Chief of the Military Training Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for outstanding services as Signal Officer, U. S. Army Northern Ireland Forces and as Officer-in-Charge, Communications Division, Allied Forces Headquarters.

A Distinguished Unit Citation to the 82nd Airborne Signal Company for extraordinary heroism during the initial assault in Normandy has been announced by the War Department. The forward echelon of the company landed by parachute and glider in the face of artillery, machine gun, antiaircraft and mortar fire.

Col. Laurence Watts, Commanding Officer of the Holabird Signal Depot, Baltimore, Md., has announced that more than five hundred million pounds of Signal Corps Equipment had been shipped from the Depot to all parts of the world in the calendar year of 1944. In addition to front line equipment many thousands of servicemen from the Army, Air Corps, Navy and Marines have been trained in communications and have been sent to the fighting fronts. Besides poundage, it was revealed that fifty thousand requisitions, twenty-five thousand tallies and over four hundred thousand line items have been processed this last year.

Division Organization—Many officers with the forces on the Western Front predict that the separate organization of Infantry and Armored divisions may soon end and that as a result of battle experience a new type of division will evolve containing both Infantry and Armored forces.

Associated Press dispatches from the Western Front describe these officers as "mostly young professional," and state they believe that with one type of division trained to work as a unit, any combat problem can be met. It was believed that such a system would greatly simplify training and supply problems.

One officer was quoted as saying that we are already using substantially this type of unit as when a tank division attacks it usually has an extra Infantry regiment attached, or the attacking Infantry division has attached tank battalions.

The armored division at present has three battalions of tanks, three battalions of armored Infantry and three battalions of self-propelled artillery.

Apparently working in this direction, the German Army has created armored and grenadier divisions with a higher proportion of infantry in them than their original armored divisions.

Army Chaplains Corps—A summary of chaplains' activities for the three years from December 1941 to November 1944 gives the following totals: Religious services—3,971,187; attendance at services, 240,516,000; participants in communion and sacramental services, 30,420,180; guardhouse and hospital visits 2,076,385; pastoral activities, 23,569,924; pastoral contacts, persons reached, 214,498,086; activities in civilian communities, 801,110.

The Office of the Chief of Chaplains is commanding the loyalty of churches and synagogues that are continuing their payments into pension funds for clergymen who are now serving in the armed forces as chaplains.

The report has come through of one chaplain, whose parish consists of several islands not too far distant from each other, who has solved occasional difficulties of transportation by swimming to the islands for the purpose of keeping appointments for religious services.

Personnel of an Army unit, on changing station in England, left a good-will token of appreciation for the use of a church building by presenting to the church a silver paten and chalice.

Near Le Mans, France, is an orphanage established and maintained through the efforts of a chaplain and personnel many of whom are attached to an Air command

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In the Loire section. At this institution 60 children of Jewish parentage, their parents having been seized by their enemies, are cared for.

The Chief of Chaplains conducted the Minute of Prayer over the Mutual Broadcasting System on 1 Jan.

Ch. Eben C. Brink, author of "And God Was There," attended the annual three-day conference of the Methodist Board of Ministerial Training held at Evansville, Ill., last week. He addressed a group of seminary and college professors on 28 Dec. on "Making Religion Effective to the Returning Soldier." Chaplain Brink is on duty in the Miscellaneous Division of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains.

Army Ground Forces—Large-scale news maps which show in a graphic manner the progress of American troops on the world's battlefronts, and news bulletins from all theaters of operation which are posted almost hourly keep officers and enlisted men at Headquarters, AGF, informed of the war's latest actions.

The news maps and bulletins, posted at the Army War College, where the headquarters is located, will serve as a model for Army Ground Forces installations throughout the country. A recent directive by Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, calls for maintenance of such an orientation display by each AGF unit down to and including company, battery or detachment.

Five officers who recently returned from theaters of operation were at headquarters this week for conferences. The group included Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, USA, and Col. James F. Strain, Inf., both of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., who returned from an observer trip in the European Theater of Operations; Col. Herbert T. Benz, CAC, former Coast Artillery representative on the AGF Board, Mediterranean Theater of Operations; Lt. Col. Horace F. Bigelow, Ord., former Ordnance representative on the AGF Board in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, and Maj. Lee O. Rostenberg, FA, who served in the European Theater of Operations as a special observer.

Assignment of Maj. Lester K. Thompson, QMC, to the Ground Quartermaster Section at Headquarters was announced this week.

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Maj. Gen. Ralph McT. Pennell, Commandant of the Field Artillery School, has been elected vice president of the United States Field Artillery Association. General Pennell, who is Commanding General of the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center at Fort Sill, Okla., was elected vice president at the association's annual meeting held in Washington, D. C.

Officers recently assigned as members of the staff and faculty of the Field Artillery School include Lt. Col. Hugh A. Neal, Maj. Fred Birdsong, Maj. George M. Williams, Capt. Raymond L. Dirks and 2nd Lt. Vivian Powell, Department of Combined Arms; Maj. John L. Barnum, Maj. Robert L. Mayer and Maj. Van L. Ogden, Department of Communications, and 2nd Lt. Irving Foote, G-1 Section.

ANTIAIRCRAFT COMMAND—The actual employment of Antiaircraft Artillery in the present war served as a basis for discussion by overseas veterans when seven officers of the Antiaircraft Command at Fort Bliss, Tex., toured AA training centers throughout the United States recently with the AAATC Seminar II, sponsored by the Antiaircraft Artillery School.

Before cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and officers at Fort Bliss, Camp Haan, Camp Irwin and Camp Stewart, the seminar presented tactical trends in the North African, European and Pacific theaters in relation to the use of the versatile Antiaircraft weapons.

ARMORED CENTER—Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward has assumed command of the 20th Armored Division, at Camp Campbell, Ky. During the First World War he served in France with the 3d Infantry Division. In 1941 he was assigned to Fort Knox as commander of the 1st Armored Brigade, 1st Armored Division. After a short tour of duty with the 8th Armored Division, he became Commanding General of the 1st Armored Division, a post which he held until wounded in North Africa and returned to the United States. Before being assigned to the 20th Armored Division, General Ward was commandant of the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla.

The transfer of Maj. Alvin Aldridge, Quartermaster of the 16th Armored Division, to the Infantry Advanced Replacement Training Center at Camp Gordon, Ga., was announced recently. Maj. Aldridge is succeeded in the Division Quartermaster post by Maj. Elmer Meyers, assigned to the 10th from the Seattle Quartermaster Depot.

ARMORED REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER—Col Robert B. Ennis has been assigned to ARTC S-3, Plans and Training officer, according to a recent announcement from the headquarters of Brig. Gen. T. J. Camp, Commanding General.

Col. Charles Johnson has assumed command of the 2nd Regiment of the ARTC, succeeding Lt. Col. T. J. Moran, who is leaving for an undisclosed assignment. Col. Johnson was formerly Assistant Commandant of the Armored School, and later commanded the 13th Armored Group, amphibious.

THE ARMORED SCHOOL—Recent assignments to the staff and faculty of the Armored School were announced as follows by the office of Brig. Gen. P. M. Robinett, Commandant: 1st Lt. William B. Major to the Tank Department, and 2nd Lt. Luther B. Bosserman, Jr. to the Training Group.

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL—1st Lt. Reino W. Bodemann, of the 129th Cavalry, has left for a new station.

2nd Lt. William O. Davis, of the 29th Cavalry Group, reported this week for the Odograph Course at Fort Riley.

1st Lt. William Young and 2nd Lt. Milton E. Reeder, of the 611th FA Bn., reported this week to the Officers' Survey Course, Fort Sill, Okla.

Capt. Martin T. Pflueger, Ord. Staff and Faculty, was transferred from the Department of Weapons and assigned to the S-4 Office, the Cavalry School.

Capt. James H. Mumma, AGD, has been assigned to the Classification Section at the Cavalry Replacement Training Center.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Graduation exercises for the final class of specialist officers of the Babson Unit of the Navy Supply Corps School were held 20 Dec. 1944. The exercises were marked by the presentation of the battalion colors by Capt. K. C. McIntosh, (SC) USN-Ret., Officer-in-Charge, to President Carl D. Smith, of Babson Institute.

During the period of the operation of the Babson Unit, 2,182 specialist officers of the Supply Corps successfully completed the course of instruction.

Future classes of specialist officers will be trained at the Navy Supply Corps

School, Harvard. The next class is ordered to report 12 Jan. 1945.

Thirty officers from the Navy Supply Corps School at Harvard will report to the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., 15 Jan. 1945 for a six weeks' course in aviation supply. The course has been expanded to include aviation materials handling as well as the basic aviation supply matters. Students for succeeding classes will be drawn primarily from officers in the field both ashore and afloat, ten officers being enrolled each two weeks.

Capt. Robert F. Batchelder, (SC) USN, was presented with the Legion of Merit Medal in New York City 5 Dec. 1944 for his services as Force Supply Officer, Western Naval Task Force, in the invasion of Normandy. The citation reads: "For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service to the Government of the United States. Captain Batchelder, Force Supply Officer, Western Naval Task Force, planned for and provided for the necessary supplies during the planning and operational phases of the amphibious assault landing on the coast of Normandy, France, commencing on 6 June, 1944. His professional skill and tireless devotion to duty contributed immeasurably to the success of the Normandy campaign and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service." The presentation was made by Rear Adm. W. A. Buck, (SC) USN, Director of the Navy Material Redistribution and Disposal Administration, to which Captain Batchelder is attached.

At the same time, Letters of Commendation, with ribbons, were presented to Lt. E. A. Steele, Jr., (SC) USNR, and to Ens. H. E. Smith, (SC) USN, who were assistants to Captain Batchelder and also are stationed in New York with the Navy Material Redistribution and Disposal Administration.

Capt. Ralph J. Arnold, (SC), USN, of Garden Grove, Iowa, who holds the Navy Cross for service on the carrier Yorktown at Midway and a Commendation Ribbon for heroic service on the same carrier at the Battle of the Coral Sea, reported aboard recently for duty as Supply Officer, Naval Air Training Bases, Pensacola, Fla. Captain Arnold succeeded Comdr. William R. Parker, (SC), USN-Ret., who will remain as Senior Assistant to the Supply Officer.

Quartermaster Corps—A new, more efficient and cheaper fuel tablet for heating combat rations has been adopted by the Quartermaster Corps. The new substance is known as metaldehyde and is made up into round white tablets, 7/8 inch in diameter and 7/16 inch thick, packed six to a small, tubular can of a convenient size to be carried in the pocket. They will supersede the former tablets of trioxane, canned solidified alcohol, and wax fuel tablets.

Trioxane was satisfactory, in most respects, as a fuel, but production was very limited, since its fundamental component was formaldehyde which is a highly critical material. The metaldehyde tablet is composed of acetaldehyde, which is not critical, and the tablet can be produced at one-third the cost of trioxane. Other advantages are that the metaldehyde tablet is not water or moisture absorbent as was the fuel made of trioxane, nor does it readily evaporate. Due to their volatile nature, and tendency to absorb moisture, trioxane tablets had to be put up in hermetically sealed packages which added to their expense. Metaldehyde tablets also provide more heat per unit, and one will burn about seven minutes which is ample time to heat a can of rations.

The new tablet ignites almost as readily as alcohol. It resembles a large peppermint lozenge, and, for this reason, it has been impregnated with a bitter substance to prevent its being eaten by mistake. Production on this item is expected within two months.

Navy Temporary Promotions—With publication elsewhere in this issue of the names of lieutenants of the Medical Corps of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve temporarily promoted to grade of lieutenant commander, only one more list of names remains to be published to complete the 1944 cycle of promotions. The remaining list comprises the lieutenant commanders of the staff corps of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve selected for promotion to commander. Individual letters of appointment have been going out to these staff officers, other than Medical Corps. The Medical Corps selections have just been approved, and the entire list of staff corps lieutenant commanders selected for advancement will be released for publication within a few days.

The 30 Dec. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL carried on page 554 the names of the lieutenants of the staff corps—other than Medical Corps—selected for temporary promotion to lieutenant commander, but by error described the promotions as being of lieutenant commanders to commander, instead of lieutenants to lieutenant commander. Approval of the companion Medical Corps promotions this week completes promotion of the two-stripers.

No dates yet have been set for the meeting of new selection panels in 1945.

Army Nurse Corps—With the commissioning in the Army Nurse Corps 1 Jan. of 23 former cadet nurses, the number of former cadets who have been commissioned after spending their last six months of training in Army hospitals was increased to 91. At the present time 604 cadets representing 333 schools of nursing are enrolled in 20 Army hospitals and are candidates for commissioning at the close of their six month training period.

Heroic action by a flight nurse aboard an Air Transport Command evacuation plane in the South Pacific has been revealed by the War Department. 2nd Lt. Mary Louise Hawkins was the flight nurse in charge of 24 litter patients, Palau battle casualties, en route to Guadalcanal when the plane began running short of gasoline. The pilot, passing over a tiny island, noted a clearing 150 feet square fringed by tall coconut palms and decided to attempt a crash landing in this restricted area rather than ditch the plane at sea. One man was injured, receiving a severe cut in his throat which severed the trachea but missed the jugular vein. Through the swift and efficient work of Lieutenant Hawkins, the man's life was saved. She devised a suction tube from various accessories including an asepto syringe, colonie tube and the inflation tubes from a Mae West. With this contrivance she was able to keep the man's throat clear of blood until aid arrived 19 hours later.

Dark olive drab slacks for both summer and winter wear, by members of the Army Nurse Corps, are now being procured by the Quartermaster Corps as items of regular issue to nurses assigned to hospital trains, troop ships, overseas duty, and those undergoing flight nurse training, the War Department said today. Formerly, they were only available to nurses upon purchase at Post Exchanges. The winter slacks are made of 14 ounce barathea wool while those for summer are made of 14 ounce tropical worsted. Since many of the activities of Army Nurses are under conditions where skirts are impractical, the trend toward slacks has been increasing steadily.

Army Medical Department—In cooperation with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Army Epidemiological Board, the Surgeon General's Office has organized a joint project in Haiti to study the effect of penicillin in the treatment and control of yaws, a disease endemic to that country. Lt. Col. T. H. Sternberg, MC, of the Surgeon General's Office, went to Haiti in December to cooperate with the American Sanitary Mission under the direction of Lt. Col. James H. Dwinelle, MC, in starting the project. Accompanying him was Maj. Charles R. Rein, AC, Serologist from the Army Medical School. To observe the progress of the project, Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, USA, Chief of Preventive Medicine Service, and Maj. Douglass W. Walker, MC, executive officer, followed the above-mentioned officers to Haiti and will aid in developing plans to continue the project. Constituting part of the group in the projected study are Capt. Ralph P. Creer, MAC, and Cpl. Bruno Miskeleit, of the Medical Arts Service of the Army Medical Museum.

The Medical Nutrition Laboratory, heretofore part of the Army Medical School, has been moved to Chicago. The acting commanding officer is Capt. George Berryman, SnC, and Capt. Cyrus French, SnC, is executive officer. With the construction of a new laboratory, the scope of the work will be increased to include nutritional problems suggested by physiological, chemical, and bacteriological studies. This will be in addition to training nutrition officers.

The War Department has announced the establishing of a convalescent hospital at Camp Upton, N. Y., under the command of Col. Edward A. Coates, MC.

The commanding general of the 7th Service Command has awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque to the Medical Detachment (Veterinary Service), 1745th Service Command Unit, Fort Omaha, Neb., for its superior performance and outstanding devotion to duty in connection with food inspection activities during the past two years.

Woman's Army Corps—Mary C. Freeman, WAC staff director for the AAF Training Command, is the tenth member of the WAC to reach the rank of lieutenant colonel. Her promotion, and that of her assistant, Dorothy M. Harms, to the rank of major, focused attention on the importance of the corps to the Training Command, which utilizes approximately half of the Wacs of the AAF in a wide variety of assignments. Colonel Freeman is the second member of the WAC on duty with the AAF to reach her rank, and the second to become a lieutenant colonel while on duty in the United States, outside Washington. Serving in the office of the assistant chief of staff for personnel at Lt. Gen. Barton K. Yount's headquarters, Colonel Freeman is responsible for all matters pertaining to members of the WAC throughout the Training Command's nation wide network of flying and technical schools and basic training centers.

Ordnance Department—Two new mechanical methods for loading trench mortar and artillery shell will save 4,000,000 man-hours during 1945 and will speed critical ammunition delivery to overseas troops. Col. O. M. Jank of the Ammunition Division of the Ordnance Department, said this week that the new processes are among the greatest developments in the shell loading industry during this war.

The multiple mechanical loading method was devised by the Illinois Ordnance Plant, Carbondale, Ill., operated by the Sherwin-Williams Defense Company, while the new multiple core machine was devised primarily by the Kansas Ordnance Plant, Parsons, Kans., operated by J-M Service Corporation.

The new processes, having been thoroughly tested, are now being standardized in all Ordnance ammunition loading plants throughout the country. Multiple mechanical loading does away with the individual bucket pouring by hand which for many years was the standard method of loading.

Manpower savings are higher in the loading of heavy artillery ammunition than in ammunition for smaller field pieces. Thus only two workers are saved in loading 15,000 57-mm shell, while 100 workers are saved in loading 15,000 105-mm shell, 98 workers in loading 15,000 155-mm shell, 336 workers in loading 15,000 8-inch shell, and 560 workers in loading 15,000 240-mm shell. The new process not only saves man-hours but speeds up the loading of shell. Thus, at the Illinois Ordnance Plant, 2,712 artillery shells are loaded by the new method every 8 hours for a total in this one loading plant alone of slightly over 200,000 shells a month.

Maj. J. N. Pearre, Chief of the Technical Unit, Loading Section, Office of the Field Director of Ammunition Plants, St. Louis, conceived the idea of the new multiple loading process and worked hard to accomplish its development. E. E. Ware, general manager of the Illinois Ordnance Plant, sponsored the development of the idea.

Letters to the Editor

Post-War National Guard

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It was with great pleasure that I received the 23 December issue with the item on post-war army organization.

Having been a National Guard enlisted man for six years and an officer since February 1941 to date, I feel that I can back the "National Guard system" one hundred percent as the one to do the post-war job. In a strong, trained, organized national guard the country has a priceless addition to the Regular Army. There can be no better framework on which to mold "universal military training" than these National Guard units. Not only would they provide the trained personnel to do the training, but the mere fact of doing the training would keep these units themselves fit and ready for emergencies. This in itself would be about one thousand percent better than the old system of "summer camp" for two weeks, during which very little was learned.

A great deal of change must be made in the "handling" of the National Guard if it is to become tomorrow's source of military power. I know that the state of discipline and training, the "modernity" of these units must be closely kept after if they are to be of value and on a par with Regular Army units. For example, my old squadron was the 103rd Observation Squadron of Pennsylvania. In 1941 we were still doing reconnaissance missions with old O-46's and O-47's in the same manner as they were done in 1917! By 1943 the old outfit was converted into the 40th Photo Reconnaissance Squadron, flying P-38's stripped down and installed with cameras.

I don't know for sure much about the status of equipment and "modernity" of the other NG branches, but from what I gathered as liaison officer during maneuvers they were pretty much in the same boat. What is the really remarkable thing is that we were once again able, as in 1917, to take time after the war started to re-train and re-equip those fortunate NG units which were still in the Z, of I, so they could render the fine accounting of themselves that they have to date. But I honestly feel that they never could have done it if they had been ordered to pack up, ship out, and start fighting the next day. True, some NG divisions and other units did so . . . but look at the casualty lists!

I suppose some of my brother NG officers will call me a "heretic" for saying that we need rigid control by the Regular Army. However, I know from personal experience that you cannot beat the RA for discipline, training, and "know-how," and whether we Guardsmen like it or not, and whether it is an invasion of "State's Rights" or not, the safety of our nation over-rides all such arguments.

Capt. AC, AUS,
(2nd Lt., AC-NGUS).

Army and Navy Journal

January 6, 1945

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ON THOUSANDS OF BASKETBALL COURTS

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PRIOR to the Junior Naval Officers' Dance of last Saturday were many dinner parties. Miss Florence King, daughter of Fleet Admiral and Mrs. Ernest J. King, who was chairman of the dance committee, was hostess at one, entertaining at the Admiral's quarters for Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Hays, Jr., the latter the daughter of Admiral Jonas Howard Ingram.

Miss Mary Jane Jacobs, daughter of Vice Adm. and Mrs. Randall Jacobs, was also a dinner hostess, among her guests being Miss Louise Knox, Miss Edna May Miller and Miss Lee Hill.

A dinner company of sixty was that at which Lt. Pierce McDonnell was host at the Mayflower, in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. W. Royce Powell. Among his guests were Admiral and Mrs. James O. Richardson, Admiral and Mrs. R. S. Edwards, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Clark H. Woodward, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Gilbert Rowell, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Richard P. McCullough, Rear Adm. and Mrs. B. H. Bieri, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Earl W. Mills, Rear Adm. and Mrs. George F. Hussey and Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. A. Kitts.

Capt. Robert D. Workman, Chief of Navy Chaplains Corps, was also a guest with Mrs. Workman, as were also Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph O. Phillips, Comdr. and Mrs. Robert C. Parker, and others.

Lt. Gladys M. Sperrle was hostess at her Georgetown home and Lt. William B. Putney, III, chairman of table reservations, announced many other dinner parties.

Proceeds of tickets of the thousand or more guests go towards Navy charities.

Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, USA-Ret., who celebrates his own and the New Year's birth on the first of January, was host to a group of one hundred and twenty-five or more guests Monday last.

The scene of the party was his residence at 1957 Biltmore street, which was gay with Christmas decorations. Receiving with the host were his two daughters-in-law, Mrs. Samuel T. Ansell, Jr., and Mrs. Burr Tracy Ansell, one wearing a modish gown of purple crepe and one in a frock of black crepe with white ruchings.

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Orange Marmalade

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Grandchildren of General Ansell were also among those present—Miss Tracy Ansell, aged twelve, and her brother, John Putnam, nine, children of Mr. and Mrs. Burr Tracy Ansell, and Helen, four, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ansell, Jr.

When Mrs. George Barnett, widow of a former Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Barnett, threw open her hospitable doors New Year's Day to a throng of old friends, the present Commandant of the Corps, Lt. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, and Mrs. Vandegrift were among the many guests who came to greet her and to meet her debutante granddaughter, Miss Lelia Gordon Dickey. Admiral William D. Leahy was also there as were Mrs. Stimson, wife of the War Secretary; General and Mrs. Dion Williams, General and Mrs. Amos Fries, Mrs. Elizabeth Henney, their daughter; Mrs. Paul McNutt, Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, Mrs. George Murray, wife of Vice Admiral Murray and sister of the hostess, whose husband is somewhere on duty in the global war.

One of the outstanding events of the holiday season was the Holiday Horse Show sponsored by the Army and civilian ladies and given for the entertainment of the convalescing soldiers of the Brooke General Hospital at the Ft. Sam Houston show ring.

Some of the best horse flesh in this section of the country were entered in the various classes.

The young son of Col. and Mrs. C. K. Darling, Peter Darling, age fourteen, was the outstanding rider. Other young riders who gave good performances were Misses Jane Phillips, Nancy Drought and Price Darling.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Phillips entertained after the show with a dinner complimenting Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Waring and the exhibitors in the show. Mrs. C. K. Darling entertained at dinner at the San Antonio Country Club on the evening preceding the show for Mr. and Mrs. Waring.

The Army and Navy Chapter, D.A.R., will hold its monthly meeting on Monday, Jan. 8, at 2 p. m. at the Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Ave. A feature of this meeting will be a Turkish towel shower for the benefit of the Hillside (Mass.) School for underprivileged boys. The school was burned down about two years ago and has now been rebuilt and equipment of all kinds is needed.

After the business meeting the Chapter will be addressed by Mr. Lee R. Pennington, F.B.I., on the subject, "War Activities of the F. B. I."

Tea will be served later under the supervision of Miss Nellie Price.

Miss Ellen Dorothy Beach, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Beach, 9615 Shore Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., was graduated recently from Midshipman's School, USNR, Women's Reserve, at Northampton, Mass., and has been placed on active duty. Colonel Beach is Chief, Administrative and Personnel Division, New York Port of Embarkation.

Ensign Beach attended Marymount Preparatory School, Tarrytown, N. Y., and Trinity College for Women, Washington, D. C. Before entering the Naval service, Ensign Beach was employed in the Guest Relation Department of the Blue Network, New York City.

Mrs. Bernard A. Byrne entertained with a cocktail supper at her home on Manatee Avenue, Bradenton, Fla., on New Year's Day from 6 to 8. Mrs. Byrne, with her attractive children, is making her home in Bradenton while her husband, Colonel Byrne is on duty overseas.

Among those present were: Col. and Mrs. Sidney G. Brown, Mrs. Latham Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Blalock, Col. and Mrs. Gordon H. McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Z. H. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hardin, Col. and Mrs. R. E. Tallant, Mrs. Emily Gulon, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Leon G. Harer, Mr. Tom Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Dye, Mrs. James Deane, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Henry J. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. (Please turn to page 576)



MRS. JOHN ROBERT WILSON
who before her recent marriage to Ensign Wilson was Sp. 3c Mary Jane Leahy, USNR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Francis Leahy, of Balston Spa, N. Y.

Weddings and Engagements

COL. Lament L. La Roche, MC, USA, and Mrs. La Roche announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriet Pierrepont La Roche, to Cadet George S. Eyster, Jr., United States Military Academy, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Eyster.

Miss La Roche attended Marjorie Webster Junior College and the University of Maryland where she was active in Delta Delta Delta Sorority. A year ago this holiday season she was presented to society at the Debutantes Ball in Charleston, S. C.

Cadet Eyster attended St. Christopher's School in Richmond, Va., and George Washington University, and is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. He will be graduated from West Point in June, and the wedding will take place during the month.

The bride-elect's father, Colonel La Roche, is serving in the South Pacific, while General Eyster is in the European theatre, a member of General Eisenhower's staff.

Simultaneously comes the announcement of the engagement of Colonel and Mrs. La Roche's son.

Capt. Thomas Pilmore Wynkoop, USN, and Mrs. Wynkoop announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Ransom, to Lt. Laurent Pierrepont La Roche, AAF, son of Col. and Mrs. L. L. La Roche, formerly of Walter Reed Hospital, he now being overseas. Miss Wynkoop is the granddaughter of Col. Edward P. O'Hern, USA-Ret., and Mrs. O'Hern of Napa, Calif.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Briggs Day, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Briggs Day of Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Lt. John Charles Woodward, AAF, of Langley Field, Va., was solemnized in Ft. Bliss Chapel recently.

Among the distinguished guests were Brig. Gen. Frank C. McConnell, commanding general of the Antiaircraft Command; Brig. Gen. C. H. Schabacker, Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. Randolph T. Pendleton, commanding general of the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center at Fort Bliss. Colonel Day is on duty with the Antiaircraft Artillery School.

Ushers and groomsmen included Col. Dean S. Ellerthorpe, Maj. Henry Von Koenitz, Capt. Matthew L. Cole, Capt. C. P. Roundtree, Capt. Clyde S. Gano and Capt. William M. Hutson.

Mrs. C. P. Roundtree was matron of honor, and Douglas C. Woodward, USMC, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. A reception followed at Colonel Day's quarters.

The bride is an alumna of Washington

Seminary in Washington, D. C., Ashley Hall in Charleston, S. C., and Agnes Scott College in Atlanta, Ga. Lieutenant Woodward attended Georgia Military Academy. The newlyweds will make their home in Virginia.

The marriage of Miss Elinor Carlyle Guder, daughter of the late Capt. Emmet Guder, USN, and Lt. James Milton Parks, Naval Air Transport Command, whose engagement was announced by Mrs. Guder last Saturday, took place New Year's Day at the Sulgrave Club in Washington.

The eight-thirty ceremony was performed by the Rev. John S. Spence of St. Matthews R. C. Cathedral and was attended only by family and intimate friends.

Miss Gloria Guder was her sister's maid of honor.

Lieutenant Parks who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas England Parks of Dallas, Texas, and Washington, had as best man his brother, Mr. Robert G. Parks. Among the ushers was Lt. Richard Adams of the Naval Air Transport Command.

The bride is the granddaughter of the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh and the late Representative James Madison Gudger of North Carolina.

Lieutenant Parks returned Christmas Eve from duty in the European theatre.

Lt. Col. William S. Culbertson, recently returned from the Middle East and Europe, where he served as chairman of a special economic mission, with Mrs. Culbertson, entertained at an informal tea New Year's Day which served as an occasion for the announcing of the engagement of their daughter, Mary Josephine, to Lt. Edmund E. Pendleton, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, of Chevy Chase, Md., and Temple, Tex., and grandson of the late George C. Pendleton, one-time Lieutenant-Governor of Texas. He is at present on duty in Jackson, Miss., with the armed forces.

Miss Culbertson was born at the U. S. Legation at Bucharest while her father was American Minister to Roumania, a post later followed by that of Ambassador to Chile. He is at present with the General Staff Corps in Washington. The bride-elect is a student at the Connecticut College for Women at New London and is majoring in art.

The wedding is planned for June, to take place perhaps, at the summer home of the family at Charmian, Blue Ridge (Please turn to page 576)

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLES, MD.

1 January 1945

Mrs. Berkey, wife of Rear Adm. Russell Berkey, USN, has returned to her home in Connecticut, after spending the holidays with Miss Virginia Cooley, daughter of Capt. Hollis M. Cooley of Wardour.

Comdr. and Mrs. James R. Ogden and daughters Anne and Betty, have been spending the holidays with Mrs. Ogden's mother, Mrs. William J. King of Prince George St. Mrs. Ogden and the children will make their home here while Commander Ogden is on sea duty.

Lt. Richard D. Lazenby has returned to Corpus Christi, Texas, after spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Lazenby of Taney Ave.

Comdr. and Mrs. John T. Bowers of Norfolk spent the Christmas holidays with their son, Comdr. J. T. Bowers, Jr., of Charles St.

Miss Shirley Mills, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Earl Mills, is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Ross of the Experimental Station.

Comdr. and Mrs. F. S. Habecker and their daughter, Gretchen, are visiting Comdr. and Mrs. Francis E. Wilson of the Naval Academy. Later Mrs. Habecker and her daughter will make their home in Annapolis while Comdr. Habecker is on foreign duty.

Mrs. Randall Dees, wife of Captain Dees, USN, is visiting Mrs. Middleton Semmes, Guest of Wardour.

Comdr. and Mrs. F. I. J. Winant of the Naval Academy spent the week-end as guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph Lyle in Norfolk.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

30 December 1944

The annual New Year's Day reception given by the post commander, Col. Henry E. Tisdale, will be held from four to six o'clock at the Officers' Club. Receiving with Colonel Tisdale will be Mrs. Tisdale, Col. and Mrs. Leighton N. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Albert E. McEvers, Col. and Mrs. Rufus L. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Oscar C. Schwalm, and Col. and Mrs. Peyton Winlock.

Henry and Patrick Tisdale, who have been spending the holidays with their parents, Col. and Mrs. Tisdale, will return next Friday to LaSalle Military Academy, Long Island, N. Y. Lt. Pierre A. Tisdale, Lochbourne Army Air Field, Columbus, O., spent Christmas with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Johnston of Sullivan, Ind., were holiday guests of their son, Capt. James H. Johnston, and Mrs. Johnston. Col. and Mrs. Holt are returning tomorrow from Alabama where they spent Christmas with Mrs. Holt's sister.

Capt. and Mrs. Norman B. Cotter's holiday guests were Mrs. Cotter's mother and brother from Durham, N. C.

Maj. and Mrs. E. W. Sherwood have issued invitations for open house New Year's Day at their home, 5109 Washington Boulevard, Indianapolis.

Col. and Mrs. Franklyn A. Rice spent Christmas in Cleveland, O.

QUANTICO, VA.

28 December 1944

Capt. Nicholas Radford, former Tokyo correspondent for the London Daily Mail and the old New York World, was quietly married to Miss Jeanne Stafford of New York City in Christ Church at Alexandria, Va., recently. While on his 30-day leave from the Southwest Pacific area, he also visited his sister, Mrs. Robert Hibben of 4656 Garfield Street, N. W.

Capt. and Mrs. S. C. Stengel, USN, has left Quantico for Newport, R. I., where they will reside temporarily. Captain Stengel has been Public Works Officer here for the past two and a half years.

Mrs. J. P. Stafford held a birthday party for her son John, to celebrate his fourth birthday on Monday, 28 Dec. The youngsters present were Judy Coyte, Jimmy Kelly, Joey Weber, Donna Geraci, David Buckner, Ann Marie Steinerger, Joy Stafford, and Jimmy Stofford.

Five members of the first officer's class at

Mt. Holyoke College held a reunion dinner at the Waller Building. They were Maj. Julia E. Hamblett, Capt. Claire Grieser, executive officer of the WR Bn. at Parris Island, S. C., Capt. Antoinette Lyons, 1st Lt. Violet Webb and 2nd Lt. Anne Delp, all of the Air Station. Two other members of the first class in Quantico who were unable to be present were 1st Lts. L. S. Shaughnessy and P. G. Knox.

NORFOLK, VA.

4 January 1945

Comdr. and Mrs. George Hume Dana and Mr. and Mrs. Horace Cornick Hoggard were hosts Tuesday night at a buffet supper in honor of their debutante daughters, Miss Mary Anne Dana, and Miss Susan Coke Hoggard. The party was given at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Dana on Brunswick Ave., Larchmont, and the guests numbering about fifty included the debutantes of the season and their escorts.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William R. Crenshaw entertained Saturday afternoon at a charming "At Home," given at their suburban home on McCloy road, Oakdale Farms. The guests numbered about forty.

Lt. and Mrs. James Wright Kennedy, USMC, whose marriage took place recently, were guests of honor on Wednesday at a cocktail party given by the bride's mother, Mrs. Gehrmann L. White at her home in Elizabeth Place, Portsmouth.

Also honor guests at the delightful affair, were Lieutenant Kennedy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Holder Kennedy of Pine Bluff, Ark., who were holiday guests of Mrs. White. Another special guest was Capt. Charles A. Earnest, USA, who has just returned from overseas, and Mrs. Earnest. Additional guests numbered sixty-five.

Mrs. Reverdy H. Jones was hostess on Sunday afternoon at a lovely reception given at the Portsmouth Woman's Club, in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Reverdy Hamlin Jones, Jr., who before her marriage on 19 Dec., was Miss Isabel Margaret Loeb, Lt. (jg), USNR, and Mrs. Jones' daughter, Mrs. Henry William McKenzie, Jr. The club rooms were beautifully decorated with pine and holly and the guests numbered three hundred.

Commodore and Mrs. Gordon T. Finlay and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson B. Carmichael were joint hosts on Tuesday night at an "At Home," given at 1315 West Princess Anne Road in honor of Miss Louise Armistead Perkins and Miss Lucy Goode Haines, two of the season's debutantes.

The guests numbering around 60 included the season's debutantes and their escorts.

Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Garrison entertained Wednesday night at their home on West 29th Street, at a buffet supper. Covers were laid for Lt. and Mrs. F. Samson, Lt. Comdr. S. O. Morgan, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. R. Williams, Ensign and Mrs. Sickles, Lt. and Mrs. Aubrey L. Smith and Mrs. Marian Cooke.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. James Douglas Finley, 2d, and Miss Florine Spencer entertained on Sunday afternoon at a small cocktail party given at the Norfolk Boat Club on West Freemason Street in honor of Miss Jean Bowlin Foote and Sergeant Grant Vansie Harrison, USA, whose marriage will be an outstanding social event of 20 January.

The wedding will take place at 8 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church followed by a reception.

Among those who attended the New Year's Eve celebration at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club were Capt. G. I. Beckwith, Comdr. and Mrs. Padden, Capt. and Mrs. Mendenhall, Capt. Gardt, Capt. W. L. Anderson, Lt. B. B. Silkin, Lt. P. E. Blocher, Lt. K. Garwin, Lt. D. S. Holm and Lt. and Mrs. Rickman, all of whom reserved tables for supper preceding the ball.

Capt. Thomas Ralph Jones, Jr., AAF, and Mrs. Jones arrived Saturday from Murfreesboro, Tenn., to spend two weeks with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ralph Jones and Mr. and Mrs. C. Ambler Wilcox.

Lt. and Mrs. Frederick H. Hobbs, Jr., who have been residing on Gates Avenue, left Saturday for the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington, where Lieutenant Hobbs has been ordered for duty.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

31 December 1944

Miss Mary Louise Rutte, daughter of Col. Louis B. Rutte, USA, was crowned in traditional ceremonies Thursday in the Pasadena Civic Auditorium as the city's fourth wartime Queen of the Tournament of Roses and tomorrow will receive the homage of the multitude.

At the evening ceremony Miss Rutte, who is 16 years of age, received the jeweled circlet on her head from the "Lord of the Pavilion" Tournament of Roses Association President, Max Turner. She was surrounded by six Princesses and present to witness the ceremony were her mother, twin sister and six brothers and sisters, all of whom will await in their Altadena home the return of Colonel Rutte, soon to leave his command in Mississippi for overseas duty. The ceremony of crowning the Queen was followed by an elaborate coronation ball, at which Queen Mary presided. Honor guests were Gov. Prentiss Cooper of Tennessee and Dr. James Dickinson Hoskins, president of the University of Tennessee. Many Army- and Navy couples have tickets to the Rose Bowl classic tomorrow, with Southerners betting on the Tennesseans and California rooting for the Trojans. Among those going from here are Comdr. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim, who will join Adm. and Mrs. Ralston Holmes of the Huntington Hotel, Pasadena.

At the Officers' Clubs in Beverly Hills and Los Angeles a round of festivities over the week-end are in progress. The Beverly-Wilshire Officers' Club had a formal dance last night. Today there is open house and an informal dance. Tonight officers without New Year's Eve dates have a party arranged for them in the Biltmore Hotel by the Los Angeles Officers' Club, with a special orchestra providing music and junior hostesses as partners. Tomorrow an open house is scheduled from 2 o'clock on.

Capt. George Franklin Cottle, (MC), USN-Ret., and Mrs. Cottle, are entertaining this afternoon in their E. Ocean Blvd. home a coterie of friends at a gala party.

From 8 to 12 o'clock tonight at the Naval Air Station, Terminal Island, there will be a jolly affair arranged by wives of the officers. The committee in charge is headed by Mrs. P. H. Janes, wife of Lt. Commander Janes. Her assistants are Mrs. Robert Weber, wife of Lt. Commander Weber, USN; Mrs. C. L. Row, wife of Lieutenant Row, and Mrs. Jack Harris, wife of Lieutenant Harris.

One of the larger New Year's Eve parties is being given by Maj. Sam G. Christian, USA, Medical Corps, Los Angeles Port of Embarkation, in their E. Ocean Blvd. home. Guests invited are Col. Marcus D. White, U. S. Army Medical Corps, and Mrs. White; Mrs. C. Leeland Colm of Sacramento, wife of Major Colm, serving in the South Pacific; Capt. Joseph M. McGuire, U. S. Army Medical Corps, and Mrs. McGuire; Lt. John W. Baker, U. S. Army Air Corps, and Mrs. Baker of Fresno; Mrs. Ewing Hass of Sacramento, wife of Lieutenant Hass, USN; Lt. and Mrs. George R. Clancy, and Lt. and Mrs. John P. Cummings, both officers of the Port of Embarkation; Maj. and Mrs. L. M. Plimpton, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hammont; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lee of San Marino and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Keon of Burbank.

The holidays have been made brighter for Mrs. George J. McMillin, wife of Capt. McMillin, USN, a prisoner of the Japanese, by the arrival of her daughter, Miss Anne, home from Mills College in Northern California, and George J. McMillin, Jr., a private in the A.S.T. program at the University of Minnesota. Enjoying the Christmas festivities with them were Mrs. William Paden-Mack, wife of Lt. Commander Paden-Mack, USN, and small son, Bill, Jr., residing here with Mrs. McMillin.

Christmas Day was spent by Comdr. Schuyler Heim and Mrs. Heim with Adm. and Mrs. Richard Leigh, with dinner at the

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Claremont Inn. Pre-holiday guests of Col. William Aird, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Aird, were Mrs. Laura Kelly of Salem, Ore., and her niece, Miss Helene Muncey of San Francisco.

ATSC, WRIGHT FIELD, OHIO

27 December 1944

The fact that Dayton was selected as one of three cities for the premiere showings of "Winged Victory," earnings for which are to go to Army Relief, gave the Air Technical Service Command the opportunity to participate in this worthwhile undertaking. The event took place during Christmas week.

The area in the vicinity of the theatre was given over to the military for the occasion. Several days prior to the event a huge Liberator bomber had been placed in the Court House square in Dayton and upon it Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers, Deputy Director, Air Technical Service Command, in a brief noon day ceremony had placed a wreath in honor of Air Forces war dead.

A large part of the theater was taken up by officers and GIs. Flight Officer Gene Autry, former movie star, Capt. Robert Crawford, composer of the Air Corps song, and Capt. Don Gentile, Air Forces ace, stationed at Wright Field, were special guests, the first two presenting brief entertainment bits prior to the opening of the feature film. The film was also preceded by the Wright Field GI show "Flying Varieties" which, presented throughout this area, was highly instrumental in promoting war bond sales.

At the theatre Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Meyers greeted a group of distinguished guests including Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Lester T. Miller; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. K. B. Wolfe; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. F. O. Carroll; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. E. Adler; and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lucas V. Beau; Rear Adm. Arthur C. Miles and Brig. Gen. Laurence C. Craigie.

Col. Otis O. Benson, AAF Flight Surgeon, appeared at the Hqs Air Technical Service Command recently on temporary duty from an overseas assignment to which he will shortly return.

Col. H. F. Gregory, author of the recent book on helicopters entitled "Anything a Horse Can Do," is having the Air Technical Service Command for an overseas assignment. Some years ago Colonel Gregory was selected by the Chief of the Army Air Forces for the investigation and development of the autogyro.

Brig. Gen. Laurence C. Craigie has returned to Wright Field. He is assigned as Deputy Chief of the Engineering Division, to Brig. Gen. F. O. Carroll, Chief. General Craigie left in March 1943 to take command of a Fighter Wing then in process of activation for overseas duty. He took the wing to the Mediterranean Theatre, later was appointed commander of another Fighter Wing in Corsica and became commander of Allied Air Operations based in the island.

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29th YEAR

The Searchlight(Navy — Address: The Searchlight,
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

THE Searchlight address file has a number of names on it that should have cleared our office long ago with the proper information to answer requests, but we still cannot obtain the addresses. A number of new names have been added. Wanted:

Bennett, Mrs. Carter L., wife Comdr. '33; Bourke, Mrs. Eugene, wife Brig. Gen., USMC; Betzel, Mrs. Albert F., wife Lt. '32; Callahan, Mrs. J. W., wife Comdr. '28; Chapman, Mrs. Albert E., wife Capt. '23; DeWitt, Lt. C. Nellie Jane, Navy Nurse Corps; Grimes, Mrs. Will, wife Lt.; Lowry, Mrs. B. G., wife Comdr. '26; Lowry, Mrs. Searcy J., wife Capt. '25; Jukea, Mrs. Herbert L., wife Comdr. '32; Letts, Mrs. Kenneth P., wife Comdr. '32; Manlove, Mrs. William, wife Capt.; Mather, Mrs. Max C., wife Comdr. '32; McAlpine, Mrs. Lloyd H., wife Comdr. '32; Nowman, Mrs. Robert G., wife Lt., Ret'd.; Outerson, Mrs. William B., wife Comdr. '32; Moncure, Mrs. Samuel P., wife Comdr. '32; Murphy, Mrs. Carleton L., wife Comdr. '32; Jackson, Mrs. R. W., wife Comdr. '35; Perkins, Mrs. William B., wife Comdr. '32; Quarles, Mrs. Samuel F., wife Comdr. '32; Quarles, Mrs. P. A., wife Ensign; Rice, Mrs. George F., wife Comdr. '32; Robinson, Mrs. Ray, wife Col., USMC; Rowe, Mrs. L. L., wife Comdr.; Robards, Mrs. W. C. F., wife Comdr. '32; Schelling, Mrs. Robert A., wife Lt. C. '38; Sugarman, Mrs. Charles M., wife Comdr. '32; Sutliff, Mrs. Robert C., wife Comdr.; Sweetser, Mrs. Willard M., wife Comdr. '26; Troxall, Mrs. Chas., wife Ensign; Wilson, Mrs. John M., wife Lt. C. '34; Wohler, Mrs. J. L., wife Ensign; Woodward, Mrs. Edwin C., wife Comdr. '32.

Society

(Continued from page 574)

Byron Turner, Mrs. Daisy Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Theodora Chryst, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Green, Lt. Col. B. R. Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Wooton, Col. and Mrs. George H. Clark, Mrs. W. L. Wyrak, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pollard, Capt. and Mrs. L. V. Kielhorn, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Haley, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Knowles, Mrs. Robert J. Wallace, Miss Elizabeth Wallace, Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. W. Bonwell, Mrs. Arnold J. Funk, Mr. and Mrs. Felton W. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Longino.

Assisting Mrs. Byrne were: Miss Barbara Tallant, Miss Marjory Dickinson and Mrs. Byrne's daughters, Miss Sally Watson and Miss Tippy Byrne.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from page 574)

Summit, Pa.

On 26 Oct., the Post Chapel of the 24th General Hospital in Italy, was the scene of the wedding of Lt. Lucille Gordon Champagne, ANC, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey L. Champagne, of Baton Rouge, La., and Maj. William C. Langley, CE, son of Lt. Col. John E. Langley, USA-Ret., of Riviera, Texas.

Ch. Herbert Phinney was the celebrant of the nuptial mass.

The bride, given in marriage by her commanding officer, Col. Walter Royals, MC, wore ivory slipper satin, trimmed with Alencon lace, and her finger-tip veil of illusion, with a tiara of seed pearls were sent from the States for the occasion. She carried an old-fashioned bouquet of tuberoses and gardenias.

The maid of honor was Lt. Eloise Herling and the bridesmaid was Lt. Aline La Fond, both of the Army Nurse Corps.

Major Langley had as his best man Capt. Peter Everett, III, and Warrant Officer Don La Roque was groomsman. Maj. John Dyer and Capt. Anthony Stankus served as ushers.

Following the ceremony a reception was held in the Officers' Club. Later the bridal party was entertained at a dinner given by Col. Royals and Maj. Mary Myrtle Miller, ANC.

The bride, a graduate of Charity Hospital of Nursing of Louisiana, has been overseas with the 24th General Hospital since August, 1943.

Major Langley is a graduate of the University of California. At present he is on duty with the 8th Port of Embarkation.

Maj. and Mrs. Harry R. Stryker have announced the engagement of their daugh-

ter, Lois Jeanne, to Capt. Oliver F. Buck, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Buck of Morristown, N. J. Major Stryker, after twenty-four years of service in the army, is now overseas in the South Pacific theater. Miss Stryker attended the University of South Carolina, and is now employed by the War Department. Captain Buck is a graduate of the Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla., and is now serving in the European theater.

Mrs. Cecile Auclair, of Methuen, Mass., announced the engagement of her daughter, Lt. M. Marcelle Auclair, ANC, to Maj. John J. M. Halbig, CE, Assistant Director of Military Training at Ft. Belvoir, Va., last week.

A native of Methuen, Mass., Lieutenant Auclair is a graduate of St. John's Hospital, School of Nursing, in Lowell, Mass. She also attended Catholic University in Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Auclair is now stationed at Ft. Devens, Mass.

Major Halbig is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John J. Halbig of Baltimore, Md. He graduated from the Mount St. Joseph High School in 1935 and The Johns Hopkins University in 1940. A native of Baltimore, he lives with his uncle, Mr. John M. Kogler, of 4207 Chatham Road. He leaves Ft. Belvoir soon to attend the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

No date has been set for the wedding.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

IT is with regret that The Locators announce the resignation of Mrs. Graham Campbell, and Mrs. Delbert A. Pryor from this organization at the termination of the present class.

The Locators have requests for the addresses of the following officers' wives:

Mrs. Mont S. Johnston (Mary) (Capt., CE); Mrs. George Keeler (Col., CAC); Mrs. Donald Kelly (Margaret) (Col., VC); Mrs. Joseph A. Kleley (Peggy) (Col., Inf.); Mrs. Ralph Kinney (Katherine) (Col., Inf.); Mrs. R. W. Kirkpatrick (Eloise) (Capt.); Mrs. Harry Knight (Peggy) (Col., Cav.); Mrs. Raymond C. Lane (Betty) (Lt. Col., Inf.); Mrs. Fay Warren Lee (Col., FA); Mrs. Julian P. Lindsey (Judy) (Col., Inf.); Mrs. Robert Lindsey (Col., FA); Mrs. Lodmell (Lyn) (Lt. Col.); Mrs. McFadden (Pauline) (Col., CAC, Retired); Mrs. Horace L. McBride (Irene) (Maj. Gen.); Mrs. William B. McBride (Jane) (Maj. Gen.); Mrs. Joseph T. McNarney (Helen) (Lt. Gen., AC); Mrs. William Newton (Col., MC); Mrs. R. H. Offley (Col., Inf.); Mrs. Orlando J. Posey (Col., MC); Mrs. Edward M. Quigley (Col., FA); Mrs. "Babe" Rettner (Dot) (Lt., FA); Mrs. R. E. Roderick (Col., Inf.); Mrs. Ralph Rogers (Maj., Inf.); Mrs. Anslow Rolfe (Gen., Inf.); Mrs. John Smoller (Ellen) (Col., FA); Mrs. Ralph L. Stevenson (Nila) (Capt., AC); Mrs. Joe F. Thompson (Ora) (Maj., CAC); Mrs. Dudley Thompson (Exile) (Maj., CAC); Mrs. A. W. Vanaman (Gen., AAC); Mrs. Marinus van Kleef, Jr. (Tikie) (Capt.); Mrs. J. E. Walsh (Lucille) (Lt. Col., CE); Mrs. Charlie Wesner (Col., FA); Mrs. Lee Williams (Col., SC); Mrs. Walter S. Winn (Ruby) (Col., Inf.); Mrs. Richard H. Wise (Sykes) (Col., AC).

Confinement Delayed

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy has held that it is within the power of the Secretary of the Navy to permit actual confinement to be delayed where lack of brig and housing facilities make it impossible for confinement to be begun immediately after approval of sentence to confinement by the highest reviewing authority.

"No substantial rights would be affected thereby, provided, of course, no actual confinement is involved until the date when the execution of the sentence begins," the JAG stated.

AAF Plant Makes Tires

An Army Air Forces factory at Pottstown, Pa., has been released by the Army Air Forces, to permit the manufacture of tires.

The facility, which will promptly be converted to tire production, will permit production of a substantial quantity of military-type tires beginning in March, 1945, months ahead of the earliest date by which it was expected that production in the expanded tire program could get under way, J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, said. He added that arrangements will be made promptly for the operation and management of this plant.

Ensign Roosevelt Missing

Ens. Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, USNR, a descendent of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, has been reported missing in action by the Navy Department. He served as an officer of the USS Harder, which is overdue after a trans-Pacific cruise marked by effective operations against the enemy.



Ensign Roosevelt

Ensign Roosevelt, 22, graduated from Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., in 1940, and from the University of Virginia with highest honors with the class of 1943. He enrolled as a midshipman in the Naval Reserve and upon graduation the same year from the engineering course at the Naval Academy Reserve Midshipmen's School, he was appointed ensign in the Naval Reserve. He graduated from the Submarine School in New London, Conn., for which he applied in 1944 and was assigned to submarine duty. His record is regarded as outstanding and is typical of the fine Service to which he belongs.

Ensign Roosevelt is the son of the late Robert B. Roosevelt, who entered the Navy as a seaman at the age of 17 on the breaking out of the first World War. His great-grandfather was Robert B. Roosevelt, of Washington, D. C., uncle of Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States. His mother is Mrs. Arthur Jones, formerly Virginia Minor, of Norfolk, Va. His grandmother is Mrs. Charles E. Courtney, wife of Vice Adm. C. E. Courtney, of 2336 California Street, Washington, D. C. Ensign Roosevelt is unmarried.

Employment of Veterans

The Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service, War Manpower Commission, has compiled the following set of questions and answers to serve as a guide to veterans seeking new employment:

Q. Where should veterans in search of work, other than reinstatement to former positions, go to receive employment assistance?

A. To the nearest office of the USES of the War Manpower Commission.

Q. Does the USES operate a special service for veterans?

A. Yes. Through its Veterans Employment Service that operates through the 1,500 permanent and approximately 2,000 part-time or itinerant offices of the USES. Veterans are registered in local offices on special cards and a special service is provided for veterans through State and local Veterans Employment Representatives.

Q. Is proof of war service necessary for registration as a veteran with the USES?

A. Yes. A veteran must show his discharge papers or other documentary evidence of service during a recognized war period.

Q. Does the Veterans Employment Service provide any special service to disabled veterans?

A. The USES conducts a special program for the selective placement of disabled veterans. It is based on years of experience in the specialized placement of the disabled and utilizes scientific techniques for appraising the physical requirements of jobs in relation to the physical capacities of individuals. It places disabled veterans in jobs whose standards they can meet.

Q. Can disabled veterans of the present war be registered with the USES prior to their discharge?

A. Yes. In cooperation with the Navy and the Army, the Veterans Employment Service is conducting a program whereby disabled veterans about to be discharged from service hospitals are registered at the hospitals prior to their discharge. Interviews are conducted by trained personnel from the USES offices nearest the points of discharge. The registration cards are forwarded to the local offices serving the communities to which the veterans return.

Q. Is it necessary for a veteran of this war to secure a statement of availability in order to obtain employment or to change employment?

A. No. Veterans of this war have complete freedom of choice in employment. They are exempted from all WMC employment stabilization regulations.

Q. Does the Veterans Employment Service assist members of families of veterans?

A. Yes. While only veterans of wars of the United States are registered on special cards,

State and local Veterans Employment Representatives advise and assist members of families of veterans who are in search of work.

Q. What about peacetime veterans (those who have served in the armed forces of the U. S. in time of peace)?

A. Peacetime veterans are registered on regular Employment Service cards on which periods of military or naval service are denoted; the full resources of the Employment Service are at their disposal, and whenever needed, the services of the Veterans Employment Representative are available to them.

Col. Goodrich Assigned

Lt. Col. George M. Goodrich has been assigned as headquarters commandant of the Army Service Forces Training Center, Camp Crowder, Mo.

Col. Goodrich's command includes the 35th Bn. (Receiving and Casual), Hq. Co. and the WAC Det., ASFTC, and the 348th and 349th ASF bands. Officer and enlisted personnel has been taken over largely from the Ninth Regt. Col. Goodrich's former command, which was absorbed recently by the Seventh. As headquarters commandant he succeeds Col. Sumner A. Porter, who continues as Director of Personnel, ASFTC.

Gen. Ward Heads 20th

Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward has been assigned as commanding general of the 20th Armored Division. General Ward was commanding general of the First Armored Division until wounded in North Africa and returned to the United States. Before his present assignment he was commandant of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.

Obituaries

Lt. Col. Alfred A. Maybach, 29, Class of 1937, USMA, holder of the Silver and Bronze Stars, and the Combat Infantryman's Badge, died from wounds received in action in France, on 12 Nov. 1944.

Colonel Maybach was commander of the 51st Armored Infantry Battalion, serving with the 4th Armored Division of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army. He was recently awarded the Silver Star. The citation accompanying the decoration related that on 30 July he went forward in the face of concerted enemy fire, near La Ferrière, France, to direct the disposition of troops after the advance guard of his outfit had been surprised by enemy tanks. The ensuing battle ended in a decisive victory for his unit.

Colonel Maybach, son of the late Col. Alfred A. Maybach (Class 1902, USMA) and Mrs. Maybach, was born on the Canal Zone, on 20 March, 1915. He was a grandson of the late Congressman and Mrs. Adin B. Capron, of Stillwater, R. I. In May 1938, he married the former Katharine Stanley Howland, of East Greenwich, R. I. He is survived by Mrs. Maybach and their children, Alfred Allen Maybach, Jr., 5, and Katharine Stanley Maybach, 2, who now reside with Mrs. Maybach's mother, Mrs. Howland, at 80 Irving Ave., Providence, R. I.

A memorial service for Colonel Maybach was held in Grace Church, Providence, R. I., on 17 Dec. 1944, with the Rt. Rev. Gaylord G. Bennett, DD, Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island, presiding, assisted by the Rev. Clarence H. Horner, rector of Grace Church. The service opened with an organ prelude, "The Corps," and the choir sang the Academy Alma Mater song. The service included a reading from the 23rd Psalm, with Lessons from Chapter 14 of St. John, the Creed, the Cadet Prayer, and Benediction.

Mrs. Henrietta Sue Herron, of 143 Corona Avenue, Long Beach, Calif., wife of Col. Joseph S. Herron, USA-Ret., passed away 8 Dec. in a Long Beach hospital after a short illness.

She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio and lived in many cities, Army stations and countries—wherever her husband was assigned. She moved from Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., to Long Beach in 1934, and she and her husband have resided here since.

Surviving are her widower, Colonel Herron, who is at present a patient in the Long Beach Naval Hospital; two nieces, Mrs. Donald V. Scovell, wife of Lt. Col. Scovell, USA, San Diego, Calif., and Mrs. C. Grindrod of Fort Wayne, Ind.; and two nephews, George Culver of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Edward McGinnis of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Private services were held Wednesday, 13 Dec. 1944, at 11:00 A.M., at Mottell's Chapel, with Dr. Ewing S. Hudson officiating. Interment followed in Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery at San Diego, Calif.

In the Army there is no maintenance service ultimately more important than Preventive Maintenance. It's the old story of prevention being worth more than the cure.

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ALLEN—Born at Columbia Hospital, Milwaukee, Wisc., 30 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Francis J. Allen, Inf., a daughter, Jane Allen. Capt. Allen is on duty at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.

ARNOLD—Born in Bushnell General Hospital, Utah, 17 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Jesse Arnold, AUS, a daughter, Zemula Lee Arnold.

BOWMAN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 19 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Jack Thibault Bowman, a daughter, Bonnie Bowman.

BRUHA—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 20 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Elmer Julius Bruha, a son, Richard Allen Bruha.

BURDITT—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 21 December 1944, to Captain and Mrs. Buck Lee Burditt, a son, Michael Lee Burditt.

BURNETT—Born at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Darrell H. Burnett, AUS, a daughter, Carol Josephine.

CARNEY—Born at Southern Baptist Hospital, New Orleans, La., 18 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. John D. Carney, TC, of New York and New Orleans, a son, John Lyons Carney, grandson of Dr. and Mrs. Marcy J. Lyons of New Orleans and of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Carney of New York.

CHITTENDEN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 31 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Thomas R. Chittenden, SC, a son.

CLARK—Born in Bethesda Suburban Hospital, Bethesda, Md., 28 December 1944, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. David Sanders Clark, USN, of Silver Spring, Md., their second son, Jonathan Sanders Clark.

CLARK—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 21 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ollie Edward Clark, a daughter, Elaine Robinson Clark, Jr.

COBURN—Born in Boston, Mass., 26 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. William Bray Coburn, AUS, a son, Peter Bray Coburn.

CREWS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 20 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Dolph Crews, a son, Stephan Lahar Crews.

CRIEGLTON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 19 December 1944, to WOJG and Mrs. Robert William Crieghton, a son, Robert Lee Crieghton.

DAVIS—Born at US Naval Hospital, Bainbridge, Md., 7 December 1944, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. S. A. Davis, USN, a son, Jeffrey Slaughter Davis, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Willis R. Slaughter, Ord., USA, and of Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Davis, El Dorado, Ark. Lt. Davis is on duty in the Pacific.

DILLEY—Born at Columbia Women's Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Dilley, USA, a daughter, Marsha Van Scy Dilley.

DOOLEY—Born on 25 December 1944 to Capt. and Mrs. Richard L. Dooley, USA, a daughter, Janet Ann Dooley.

DUNLAP—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Monmouth, N. J., 13 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. R. Dunlap, SC, a son, Keith Graham Dunlap.

DUSTIN—Born at Lake City (Fla.) Hospital, 12 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Frederick George Dustin, USNR, a daughter, Kathryn Button Dustin. Lt. Dustin is serving in the South Pacific.

EYER—Born at Baptist Hospital, Alexandria, La., 5 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. D. J. Eyer, Jr., AAF, 2751 Vance Ave., Alexandria, La., a daughter, Marguerite Wharton, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. W. L. Wharton, USA, Ret., of Charleston, S. C., and of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Eyer, of West Pittston, Pa. Capt. Eyer is serving overseas.

FITCHET—Born in Boston, Mass., 30 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Seth Marshall Fitchet, Jr., USMC, a daughter, Maj. Fitchet is serving in the Pacific area.

GAGE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 16 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Howard Elmer Gage, a son, John Howard Gage.

GRAFTON—Born at Mitchel Field, Hospital, Long Island, N. Y., 23 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Meeker Grafton, AUS, a daughter, Gail Grafton.

GRAHAM—Born at East Orange General Hospital, 22 December 1944, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. William Cardwell Graham, USNR, a son, William Cardwell, Jr.

GRULEE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 21 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Grosselle Grulee, sr., a son, Clifford Grosselle Grulee, Jr.

HANSON—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, 3 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Adellon F. Hanson, USA, a daughter, Patricia Bliss Hanson. Captain Hanson is attending the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

HARCOURT—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Harcourt, AAF, a daughter, Holly Ann.

HECKEL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 24 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Richard D. Heckel, SC, a son.

HOLLAND—Born at US Naval Hospital, Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 20 December 1944, to Ena. and Mrs. Robert Debnam Holland, USNR, a son, Robert Debnam Holland, Jr.

HOWARD—Born in New York, N. Y., 18 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. John H. Howard, USNR, a son, grandson of Rear Adm. Reginald R. Belknap, USN, Ret.

HUHN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 December 1944, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Lester S. Huhn, Inf., a son.

JENNINGS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 21 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles Brian Jennings, a son, Charles Michael Jennings.

JOHNSON—Born at Brooke General, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 21 December 1944, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Jesse Dwain Johnson, Sr., a son, Jesse Dwain Johnson, Jr.

JONES—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1 January 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Edward B. Jones, GSC, a son.

KEITLEN—Born at St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, Conn., 29 November 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Philip B. Keitlen, MC, a daughter, Phyllis Leslie Keitlen. The grandparents are Mrs. Nettie Keitlen and the late Mr. William Keitlen of Jersey City, N. J., and Dr. and Mrs. Morris G. Beinert of Hartford, Conn. Lt. Keitlen is on duty at Finney General Hospital, Thomasville, Ga.

KOONTZ—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. John D. Koontz, CWS, a son.

LAVERY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 24 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Harry J. Lavery, AAF, a daughter.

LEE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 31 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Harold B. Lee, CE, a son.

LEONARD—Born at New Haven (Conn.) Hospital, 1 January 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert J. Leonard, Jr., AUS, a son, Peter Thatcher Leonard. Captain Leonard is now serving overseas.

LIGHT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 31 December 1944, to WOJG and Mrs. John M. Light, USA, a daughter.

LOTHROP—Born at St. Joseph's Hospital, Stamford, Conn., 1 January 1945, to Lt. Comdr. Scott Lothrop, USN, and Mrs. Lothrop (Virginia Edwards), a son, Peter Scott Lothrop, grandson of Comdr. and Mrs. Lincoln Lothrop.

MACKENZIE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 24 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Allan F. S. MacKenzie, GSC, a son.

MAHILE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 21 December 1944, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Gerald Elbert Mahile, a son, Clarence Emmett Mahile.

MARTIN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 18 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Glen Webster Martin, son, Steven McGowen Martin.

McGARVEY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert L. McGarvey, CE, a daughter.

McGUIRK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1 January 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. McGuirk, Ord., a daughter.

McTIQUE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 20 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Robert John McTigue, a daughter, Ann Louise McTigue.

MEYERS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 21 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Howard Meyers, a daughter, Jean Louise Meyers.

OHRBACH—Born in Doctors Hospital, New York City, 27 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Jerome K. Ohrbach, AUS, their third son, Jonathan M. Ohrbach.

POPE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Pope, CE, a son.

RAMSEY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1 January 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jack W. Ramsey, SC, a daughter.

ROBERTSON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 22 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert Coleman Robertson, a daughter, Dorothy Ann Robertson.

RYAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hos-

pital, Washington, D. C., 25 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John J. Ryan, Inf., a son.

SCHABEL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 31 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Frank M. Schabel, Jr., SC, a son.

SCHEFFLER—Born at Margaret Hague Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., 13 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. George E. Scheffler, their second child, a daughter, Elizabeth Mary.

SCHMIDT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 January 1945, to WOJG and Mrs. Kenneth H. Schmidt, SC, USA, a son.

SCHULTEN—Born at St. Edward's Mercy Hospital, Fort Smith, Ark., 28 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Leo E. Schulten, Jr., AUS, a daughter, Teresa Marle Schulten, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Carlos Brewer, FA, USA, of Macon, Ga. The mother is the former Betty Brewer. Col. Schulten is Adjutant General of the 16th Armored Division, Camp Chaffee, Ark.

SMILOWITZ—Born at Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 8 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward Smiowitz, AAF, a daughter, Rochelle Brenda.

STEPHANS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Stephens, SC, a son.

STEWART—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 24 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Thomas B. Stewart, MAC, a son.

STONE—Born at St. Agnes Hospital, Fond du Lac, Wis., 29 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Frank H. Stone, USA, a daughter, Sara Louise, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry B. Lewis, USA, and of Mr. Ellery Stone of Fond du Lac, and great granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis, USA, Ret., of Berkeley, Calif. Maj. Stone is now serving overseas.

SYBERT—Born at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., recently, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward James Sybert, USNR, a son, Edward McIntyre Sybert.

SYMROSK—Born at Los Vegas Army Air Field Station Hospital, Los Vegas, Nev., 18 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Leonard E. Symrosk, AC, a daughter, Barbara Ann.

TUCKER—Born in Oakland, Calif., recently, to Lt. and Mrs. William Randolph Tucker, a daughter, Susan Randolph.

WARDLOW—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 21 December 1944, to WOJG and Mrs. Mont. Newton Wardlow, a daughter, Mary Gayle Wardlow, (Brooke General Staff.)

WARNER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. John S. Warner, AAC, a daughter.

WILLIAMS—Born in Columbia, S. C., 20 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Allan R. Williams, a son, Allan Rawson Williams, Jr., grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Harlan N. Hartness, USA, and of Mrs. Theodore B. Williams, of Jericho, Vt.

WOOD—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 1 January 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. John C. Wood, AUS, a daughter.

WYNNE—Born in Louisville, Ky., 24 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Hugh Wynne, a second daughter, Audrey Wynne.

Married

BALDWIN-FULLER—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Cambridge, Mass., 1 January 1945, Miss Joyce Greenough Fuller to Lt. Robert Baldwin, Jr., AAC.

BANKHEAD-WHITE—Married at Miami Beach, Fla., 28 December 1944, Mrs. Anabel Madden White to Col. Henry McAuley Bankhead, commercial attache of the American Embassy in Ottawa and brother of Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama.

BARBER-MELLINGER—Married in West End Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, New York, N. Y., 31 December 1944, Miss Ruth Sippie Mellinger, to Lt. Clarence Courtenay Barber, CE, AUS.

BAUMER-MARCHAND—Married at Camp Luis Obispio, Calif., 20 December 1944, Miss Audrey Marchand of Hudson, N. Y., to Maj. Donald H. Baumer, USA, (USMA '40) of Johnstown, Pa.

BITTENBENDER-KILBORNE—Married in Brookdale Reformed Church, Bloomfield, N. J., 22 December 1944, by her father the pastor, Ens. Ruth Kilborne, USNR, to Lt. Steven Bittenbender, USNR.

BUSH-KAUFFMAN—Married in All Soul's Episcopal Church, Miami Beach, Fla., 30 December 1944, Miss Elizabeth Louise Kauffman, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. James Lawrence Kauffman, USN, to Mr. Prescott Sheldon Bush.

BYRNE-BEARICK—Married in St. John's Church, Noroton, Conn., 28 December 1944,

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Miss Jean Carson Bearick to Lt. John Joseph Byrne, MC, AUS.

CANNEY-OLIVER—Married in Old Donation Church, Lynnhaven, Va., 23 December 1944, Miss Isabel Chandler Oliver to Lt. Frank Cogswell Canney, USNR.

CAVANAGH-MURRAY—Married in the Catholic Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York, N. Y., 27 December 1944, Miss Marcia Farrell Murray to 2nd Lt. Frank B. Cavanagh, AUS.

CHAMBERS-MELLON—Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Alpena, Mich., 22 December 1944, Miss Luane Mellon, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank Mellon, USA-Ret., to Lt. Frank McKee Chambers, USA.

CHURCH-LEE—Married in the Church of Holy Innocents, New London, Conn., 24 December 1944, Miss Harriet Charlotte Lee, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Meredith Lee, AUS, to Lt. Samuel Evans Church, AAF.

COOLEY-WHITING—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 January 1945, Miss Eleanor Robbins Whiting to Maj. Donald Bede Cooley, Jr., USMC, recently returned from overseas.

CORNELL-BURTIS—Married in Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, N. J., 30 December 1944, Miss Barbara Evelyn Burtis, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Burtis, USN, to Rodman M. Cornell, Jr., USNR, of Plainfield.

EMLEN-COKE—Married in St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hills, Pa., 30 December 1944, Miss Nina Cooke, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Jay Cooke, AUS, to Mr. Alan L. Emlen of Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

FABER-OUTERBRIDGE—Married in St. Mark's Church, Bermuda, 23 November 1944, Miss Barbara Gray Outerbridge, of Bermuda, to Lt. William Burnell Faber, AUS of Greenwich, Conn.

GRIMM-PARSONS—Married in the Chapel of Grace, Covenant Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., 20 December 1944, Miss Elizabeth Spotswood Parsons to Ena. Holmes Randolph Grimm, Jr., USNR.

HARRINGTON-ELDERIDGE—Married in Christ Church, Methodist, New York City, 28 December 1944, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Tine Eldridge to Lt. (Jg) William Stuart Harrington, USN, son of the late Col. Francis Harrington and the late Mrs. Harrington.

HEMINWAY-MUIR—Married in the Church of the Advocate, New York City, 30 December 1944, Miss Joan Elsie Muir to Cadet Edwin Heminway, Jr., AAF.

HOLTER-JACKSON—Married at the home of the bride at White Plains, N. Y., 26 December 1944, Miss Barbara Ann Jackson to Lt. Paul Charles Holter, Jr., AAF, recently returned from England.

HOOVER-SMITH—Married in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Alexandria, Va., 31 December 1944, Miss Helen Smith of Los Angeles, Calif., to Lt. Col. John Hoover, AAF.

HUFNAGEL-KLIESRATH—Married in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 26 December 1944, Miss Virginia Joan Kliesrath of New York, to Lt. Jean George Hufnagel, AAF, of Baldwin, Long Island, N. Y.

HUGHES-CONGLETON—Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, 30 December 1944, Miss Jane Congleton to Lt. Robert Wallace Hughes, AUS.

HUMPHRIES-HENDERSON—Married in the Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill, N. C., 30 December 1944, Miss Josephine Henderson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Paul Henderson, to Lt. Charles Oliver Humphries, USNR.

JARRETT-KEESE—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 30 December 1944, Miss Barbara Caroline Keese to Lt. Robert Edward Jarrett, USNR.

KNIGHT-GREENSON—Married in the home of the bride's parents at Quitman, Ga., 21 December 1944, 1st Lt. Wilma A. Greenson, WAC, to Maj. William Roland Knight, AAF, recently returned from service in the C-B-I theater.

KNIGHT-MOORE—Married in Washington, D. C., 2 January 1945, Miss Anne MacGregor Moore to Lt. Harris Knight, USMCR.

LANGLEY-CHAMPAGNE—Married in the post chapel of 24th General Hospital, Italy, 26 October 1944, Lt. Lucille Gordon Langley, ANC, to Maj. William C. Langley, CM, son of Lt. Col. John E. Langley, USA-Ret.

LAWRENCE-LONG—Married in the chapel of Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., 27 December 1944, Miss Susan Rhonda Long to Lt. (Jg) Solon Lathrop Norton Lawrence, USN.

LESH-DRUMM—Married in Miami, Fla., 23 December 1944, Miss Barbara Drumm of New York City to Ens. Charles Perry Lesh, USNR, of Indianapolis, Ind.

LEVENSTEIN-HALPER—Married in the Post Chapel, Fort Benning, Ga., 25 December 1944, Miss Claire Halper to Maj. Louis S. Levenstein, MC, AUS.

MADDEN-CLARKE—Married in St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., 26 December 1944,

(Continued on Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths
(Continued from Preceding Page)

Miss Joan Lysbeth Clarke to Lt. (Jg) Carl Halford Madden, USCGR, recently returned from service in Alaska.

MAHAFFY-FARDELMANN — Married in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., recently, Miss Margaret Evans Fardeleman to Ena. Reid Alexander Mahaffy, USNR, on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

MCGILL-SIMLER — Married at the Holy Family Altar, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 2 January 1945, Miss Carol Wood Simler to Lt. (Jg) Donald Forbes McGill, USNR.

MEDICK-HERBST — Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 27 December 1944, Miss Dorothy Herbst to Lt. Glenn Adolph Medick, USN, (USNA '43).

MEIGS-WILLIS — Married in the Church of the Ascension, Frankfort, Ky., 30 December 1944, Miss Sara Lesley Willis, daughter of Governor Simeon Willis of Kentucky, and Mrs. Willis, to Lt. Henry Meigs, 2d, AAF.

of New York.

MOTT-REED — Married in Livingston Avenue Baptist Church, New Brunswick, N. J., 3 January 1945, Miss Phyllis Elizabeth Reed to Lt. (Jg) Carter Weigel Mott, USNR, just returned from two years overseas.

MOUW-CATES — Married in All Saints Chapel, Jacksonville, Fla., 18 December 1944, Miss Alice Marie Cates of Norfolk, Va., to Lt. (Jg) Vernon Peter Mouw, USNR, of Sioux City, Iowa.

NELSON-THACKERAY — Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, 21 December 1944, Miss Jean Thackeray, to Capt. Harold E. Nelson, USMC, of Denver, Colo.

NICHOLLS-JONES — Married in the chapel of the 63rd General Hospital, England, 6 December 1944, Lt. Helen Alison Jones, ANC, to Capt. William W. Nicholls, AUS.

NIXON-NIMS — Married in the Army Chapel at Anchorage, Alaska, 26 December 1944, Lt. Anne G. Nims, ANC, to Lt. John A. Nixon, Jr., AAF.

NORVELL-WORLEY — Married in Greenville, S. C., 27 December 1944, Miss Mary Elizabeth Worley to Lt. Robert Norvell, AAF.

PARKS-GUDGER — Married in Washington,

D. C., 1 January 1944, Miss Elinor Carlyle Gudger, daughter of Mrs. Emmet C. Gudger and the late Capt. Gudger, (SC), USN, and granddaughter of the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana and of the late Rep. James Madison Gudger of North Carolina, to Lt. James Milton Parks, USNR.

PLUEMER-SINCLAIR — Married at the home of the bride at Bound Brook, N. J., 30 December 1944, Miss Judith Sinclair to 1st Lt. William Abbott Pluemmer, AAF.

POOL-GOODMAN — Married in Christ Congregational Church, Woodhaven, N. Y., 30 December 1945 Miss Winifred Zoe Goodman to Lt. (Jg) William Harrison Pool, USNR.

POWELL-BOIARDI — Married in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 30 December 1944, Miss Therese de Noble Boiardi of New York, to Lt. Edward Henry Alphonso Jr., AAF.

ROBERTSON-JOHNSTON — Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Miami, Fla., 21 September 1944, Miss Helen Lewis Johnston of Portsmouth, Va., to Lt. Henry Alphonso Robertson, Jr., USNR.

SCHUSSLER-GIBSON — Married in the Ridgewood (N. J.) Methodist Church, 30 December 1944, Miss Virginia Belle Gibson to Ens. Russell H. Schussler, USNR.

SHANNON-MERRITT — Married in Baltimore, Md., 23 December 1944, Miss Sara Belle Merritt to Ens. William Gilmore Shannon, USNR.

STRASENBURGH-ANDERSON — Married in St. Paul's Church, Norfolk, Va., 27 December 1944, Miss Ada Wheaten Anderson, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. James B. Anderson, Inf., AUS, to 1st Lt. John Beaver Strasenburgh, AAF.

STREICHER-WICKWIRE — Married at Fort Pierce, Fla., 24 December 1944, Miss Gale Walker Wickwire to Ens. Judson L. Streicher, USNR.

VINEY-McGIFFERT — Married at Dallas, Texas, 27 December 1944, Miss Margaret Ruthford McGiffert, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Stephen Yates McGiffert, USA, to Lt. George C. Viney of Camp Hood, Texas.

WARNER-TURNER — Married in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 28 December 1944, Miss Mary Elizabeth Turner to Lt. (Jg) David Trowbridge Warner, USN (USNA '43), recently returned from duty in the South Pacific area.

WEADON-SALISBURY — Married in St. John's Cathedral, Brisbane, Australia, 22 November 1944, Miss Ellen Salisbury of Mackay, Queensland, to Maj. Donald A. Weadon, of Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

WOODWARD-DAY — Married in Fort Bliss (Texas) Chapel, recently, Miss Gertrude Briggs Day, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Briggs Day of Fort Bliss, to Lt. John Charles Woodward, AAF, of Langley Field, Va.

ZEIDMAN-WEISMANN — Married in New York City, 3 January 1944, Lt. (Jg) Marjorie Rae Weismann, USNR, to Lt. (Jg) Robert Zeldman, USNR.

Died

BAILEY — Died in Prince Georges General Hospital, Bladensburg, Md., 30 December 1944, Mr. Alfred D. Bailey, Jr., brother of Col. T. C. Bailey, USMC.

BORDEN — Died at George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D. C., 31 December 1944, Mrs. William Cline Borden, widow of Lt. Col. Borden, USA, Ret., and mother of Brig. Gen. William Ayres Borden, USA.

BRADY — Died at US Veterans Hospital, Bronx, New York, N. Y., 1 January 1945, Mr. James J. Brady, father of 1st Lt. Allen J. Brady, AAF.

CARD — Killed in bomber crash near Langley Field, Va., 27 December 1944, T. Sgt. Donald W. Card, AAF, of Millerton, N. Y.

DEVER — Died in US Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 30 December 1944, Dr. Francis J. Dever, who served as a Comdr. (MC) US Navy during World War I.

FLETCHER — Killed in bomber crash near Langley Field, Va., 27 December 1944, 2nd Lt. James E. Fletcher, AAF, of Dunbar, W. Va.

GOING — Died in New Haven, Conn., 30 December 1944, Mrs. Harriet Going, grandmother of Lt. Noel Woodhouse, AAF.

GRUBB — Killed in airplane crash near Dodge City, Kans., 18 December 1944, Lt. George Douglass Grubb, Jr., AAF. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Virginia D. Grubb of Syracuse, N. Y., a sister, Miss Florence V. Grubb and his grandmother, Mrs. Sara B. Greher, of New York, N. Y.

HALL — Died in Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 December 1944, Mrs. Jeannette F. Searle Hall.

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mother of Lt. (Jg) Annis H. Boyer, USNR.

LIBERTINO — Killed in bomber crash near Langley Field, Va., 27 December 1944, FO Frederick T. Libertino, AAF, of Summit, N. J.

LOCKHART — Died in the Hospital of St. Raphael, New Haven, Conn., 25 December 1944, Lt. Col. Charles E. Lockhart, commanding officer 6th Bn., State Guard of Connecticut and veteran of World War I, father of Lt. Thomas H. Lockhart, USMC.

MARTIN — Killed in bomber crash near Langley Field, Va., 27 December 1944, T. Sgt. John P. Martin, AAF, of Highland, Mich.

MAYBACH — Killed in action in France, 12 November 1944, Lt. Col. Alfred A. Maybach, USA (USMA '37), son of the late Col. Alfred A. Maybach, CAC, and Mrs. Maybach. Survived by his wife, the former Katherine Stanley Howland, and two small children.

MCINTYRE — Died at his home in Westfield, N. J., after a long illness, 1 January 1945, Mr. Thomas J. McIntyre, father of Capt. Thomas J. McIntyre, Jr., AAF, Lt. Bernard T. McIntyre, AAF and Pvt. John T. McIntyre, at Malden, Mass. air base.

MOSSMAN — Died at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, 19 December 1944, Mrs. Albert Mossman, widow of Maj. Albert Mossman, USA, and mother of Lt. Col. Albert P. Mossman, USA.

PEASE — Died in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 January 1945. Mr. Henry Hildreth Pease, father of Capt. Henry Hildreth Pease, Jr., AAF now serving in Burma, and of Miss Pauline Pease in New Guinea with the Red Cross.

PERRY — Died at New Orleans, La., 3 January 1945, Mrs. Mary Hooper Perry, widow of Capt. Fred L. Perry, CAC, USA, mother of Col. John H. Jouett, of New Orleans, La., and of Mr. William H. Jouett of San Francisco, Calif. Also survived by a brother, Mr. George K. Hooper of San Francisco, Calif., and a sister, Miss Rosa Hooper of San Diego, Calif. Interment will be at Presidio Military Cemetery, San Francisco on 8 January.

PFEIFFER — Killed in bomber crash near Langley Field, Va., 27 December 1944, Lt. John J. Pfeiffer, AAF, of San Antonio, Texas.

PRESCOTT — Died at his home at Pelham Manor, N. Y., 26 December 1944, Mr. Harold M. Prescott, father of Capt. Dana S. Prescott, AUS.

REED — Died on a mission of the US 14th Air Force, 19 December 1944, Lt. Col. William Norman Reed, AAF.

RUSSEL — Killed in bomber crash near Langley Field, Va., 27 December 1944, Lt. Frank M. Russell, AAF, of Stillwater, Ohio.

SARGENT — Killed accidentally by an automobile at Fort Jackson, S. C., 23 December 1944, Capt. Compton Sargent, CE. Besides his widow and his parents he is survived by a brother, Lt. Fitzwilliam Sargent, III, now on duty with the Navy.

STARK — Died at her home in Hazelton, Pa., 2 January 1945, Mrs. Claire Warbrick Stark, mother of Lt. Robert Warbrick Stark, USCG.

STAYTON — Died at her home in Amberley Village, Ohio, 19 December 1944, Mrs. Norris Stayton, widow of Col. Norris Stayton, QMC, USA.

WALLACE — Died at his home in Coronado, Calif., 26 December 1944, Capt. Hartwell Wallace, USN, Ret. (USNA '19). Survived by one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hill Wallace of Coronado.

WHIPPLE — Died at Fort Riley, Kansas, 14 December 1944, Sherburne Whipple, III, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Sherburne Whipple, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Sherburne Whipple, USA, and of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. W. M. Grimes, USA.

Gen. Somervell on Radio

Three top-ranking officials of the Army Service Forces, War Manpower Commission, and War Production Board, will discuss the manpower situation over a nation-wide NBC broadcast of the University of Chicago Round Table at 1:30 p. m. EWT, Sunday, 7 Jan.

The three agency officials to participate in the discussion entitled "The Manpower Crisis," are: Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commander of the Army Service Forces; Charles M. Hay, Executive Director and Acting Chairman of the War Manpower Commission; J. A. Krug, Chairman of the War Production Board.

Medical Department Women

Two entirely new Army Regulations were issued by the War Department under date of 27 Nov. 1944 to govern Medical Department Women commissioned in the Army of the United States under provisions of the act of 22 June 1944.

One regulation, AR 40-21, covers Army Nurses; the other, AR 40-26, covers dietitians and physical therapists.

The regulations for the most part quote statutory provisions, giving cross references to Army regulations applicable to officers in matters of pay and allowances, quarters, promotion and appointment, tours of duty, transportation, etc.

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Post War Training
(Continued from First Page)

rest upon the democratic principle that all citizens of a free state should be trained to defend their country.

(e) The Congress further declares that the training system should be inaugurated as soon as practicable after the cessation of hostilities in order to utilize material resources and training experience which will otherwise soon be dissipated.

Sec. 2. Under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, every male citizen of the United States and every male alien residing therein, shall, upon attaining the age of eighteen years, or within four years thereafter, be subject to military or naval training, and shall be inducted into the Army or Navy of the United States, for this purpose alone, for a period of one year. Except persons as shall be serving in the armed forces at the time this section takes effect such exception to be under regulations to be prescribed by the President for the exemptions of such persons by reason of service with the armed forces. The period of training shall be one year, less such time, not exceeding one month, as may be reasonably necessary for induction, mobilization, and demobilization: Provided, That any person subject to training under the provisions of this Act shall have the privilege of electing in such manner and at such time as may be prescribed by regulation, whether such training shall begin when he attains the age of eighteen years or whether it shall be deferred for not more than four years and of expressing whether he desires to train in the Army or the Navy, and so far as practicable, he shall be trained in accordance with such expressed desire. Provided, however, that any person who has been graduated by a preparatory or high school may, after his 17th birthday, elect with the consent of his parents or persons standing in loco parentis to be inducted before his 18th birthday. And Provided further, That during the period of training prescribed in this Section, it shall be the duty of all officers charged with the training to select and record the names of all trainees who show capacity for leadership with a view to encouraging them to qualify as reserve non-commissioned officers and officers during their period of enrollment as reservists under the provisions of Section 3 of this Act.

Sec. 3. Each young man after the completion of his training under Section 2 shall be enrolled as a reservist in the land or naval forces of the United States for a period of six years but shall not be subject to compulsory military service during that period except in an emergency declared by the Congress and then only under such conditions as

the Congress may prescribe: Provided, that any man who completes his training under Section 2 and who thereafter serves satisfactorily as a volunteer in the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Regular Army for a period of at least one year, or in the National Guard of the United States or the Naval Militia for a period of at least two years, or in an organized reserve unit for a period of at least three years, shall be deemed to have completed the six year period as a reservist prescribed in this section, but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any such man, while in the National Guard of the United States or the Naval Militia from being ordered or called to active duty therein by appropriate act of Congress.

Sec. 4. After the period of reserve enrollment prescribed in Section 3 no man shall be subject to compulsory military service except when the Congress shall have declared a national emergency requiring such service, and then only under such conditions as the Congress may prescribe.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, or regulations made pursuant thereto, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 6. This Act shall become effective six months after whichever of the following dates is the earlier: (1) the date of a proclamation by the President that the war is ended, or (2) the date specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress.

Sec. 7. All laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This Act may be cited as the National Military Training Act of 1945.

**"What is SHAEF?", asks
Secretary**

Reading the weekly review of the war to the assembled press correspondents on 4 Jan., Secretary of War Stimson came to the word "SHAEF." He read it, repeated it, and then turned quizzically to Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, USA, director of the Bureau of Public Relations, and asked, "What does SHAEF mean?"

General Surles explained that the word is made up of the initials of "Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces." The Secretary shook his head and continued with the reading.

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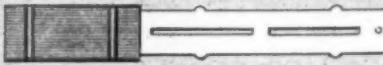
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Adm. Nimitz Sees Sad '45— for Japs

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, said in a New Year's Day interview that he foresees an unhappy 1945 for the Japanese.

Press dispatches date lined from Pearl Harbor, quoted the Admiral as saying that he does not think the Japs will capitulate unless their homeland is occupied. "I think," he said, "that the only safe plan is to assume we must invade their homeland and line up our forces accordingly."

He did say, however, that the landing of troops on the China coast is still an objective. Such a move, he declared, would have no political implications but would be undertaken to secure the necessary land areas to support air forces sufficiently large to batter the enemy homeland.

Questioned concerning the influence of the war in Europe on his theater, Admiral Nimitz replied that regardless of developments in Europe we must not "mark time" or relax pressure for an instant. He remarked that the Pacific area has "got along" so far without any borrowing from European strength, although he said he does not mean to imply that the Pacific is a private war.

One questioner asked if he would "welcome the entry of Russia in the Pacific conflict on our side," to which he replied that he certainly would and "I am glad you added that last part." The Admiral said he was glad to have the British Pacific fleet help out. The British fleet has not yet arrived, he said.

On 20 Dec., Admiral Nimitz visited Guam near the end of a visit of inspection to forward areas. While there he paid tribute to the men of all branches of the service in the Pacific and especially complimented Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman, USA, commander at Saipan, for the "miraculous" job done there in converting the island into an offensive base. Saipan, Tinian, and Guam, he said, are becoming more valuable each week not only for air action but also for the Fleet. Their development is continuing, he declared.

Admiral Nimitz said he plans to move his headquarters forward from Honolulu in the future, but declined to name the new site.

"The war to come," Admiral Nimitz said, "will consist of obtaining bases closer and closer to the Japanese empire from which we can reach the enemy with all the weapons we have."

Navy V-12 Program

Revised Navy plans now call for the selection of 6,000 V-12 college trainees from enlisted men of the Navy each year until 1948. The men will be chosen in groups of 2,000 to be entered into the program, upon approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1 March, 1 July and 1 Nov. of each year.

It was pointed out that these V-12 classes last two and two-third years. If the present number of 2,000 students are taken into the program from now until 1948, the program will stabilize at 14,000 students. Under the plans of the Navy, 14,000 has been set for the number to be in the NROTC. Therefore, officials say, it is a simple matter to transfer these 14,000 in the V-12 program into NROTC.

There is expected to be no changes in qualifications for the V-12 candidates as the program progresses.

Marine Corps Retirements

Eight officers and warrant officers of the Marine Corps were retired for physical disability 1 Jan. on order of the President, it was announced this week. Those retired included five Reservists, 1 Regular and 2 previously retired Regulars, as follows:

Maj. James F. Cashion, USMCR.
Capt. James M. Curtis, USMCR.
Capt. James D. Jacoby, USMCR.
Capt. Franklin Pierce, USMC.
2nd Lt. Robert W. Barnes, USMCR.
WO Leslie R. Bennett, USMC-Ret.
WO George E. Elms, USMC-Ret.
WO Morris W. Weinstein, USMCR.

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Joint Chiefs of Staff

To continue the existence of the present Joint Chiefs of Staff set up permanently Representatives May, Ky., and Vinson, Ga., this week reintroduced identical bills, H.R. 514 and H.R. 622.

By the provisions of the legislation the Joint Chiefs of Staff, under the direction of the President, would "formulate, and collaborate in the execution of policies and plans concerning military and naval operations, and make studies and recommendations as to the strength, organization and equipment of the several components of the armed forces of the United States, the extent of feasible integration of supply, transportation, research and other military activities of such services, and perform such other functions as the President may direct."

The Joint Chiefs of Staff would be composed of four members, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and one additional representative each from the War and Navy Departments.

Use Engineers in London

American Army Engineers in London are receiving excellent training and at the same time providing a valuable contribution to the reconstruction program of the bombed city.

Some 3,000 Engineer troops assigned by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower to aid in the housing crisis are tearing down partially destroyed buildings, clearing away rubble with bulldozers and erecting temporary quarters in the boroughs of Camberwell, Battersea and Lambeth.

These units, about equal numbers of seasoned men and green reinforcements, are awaiting transfer to France and will continue the reconstruction work until such time as their transfer is required by operations on the continent.

Military leaders feel that the mutual aid policy displayed is an important factor in furthering friendly relations with our allied nation and that active participation in a program calling for the practical application of engineering skill and ingenuity is of the utmost value to troops awaiting battle front assignment.

No Lump-sum for AUS Pilots

The Comptroller General has ruled that officers appointed in the Army of the United States assigned to the Air Corps are not entitled to the lump-sum payment authorized for Air Corps Reserve Officers on relief from active duty.

In response to a request from the War Department, the Comptroller General reviewed the laws involved and concluded:

"It may be pointed out that such lump-sum payments were not authorized as additional compensation for extra risk of aviation service—that having been covered by permanent provisions of law for a 50 per cent increase of pay for officers assigned to flying duty, 37 U. S. C. 29. Instead, they were authorized primarily to stimulate peacetime commitments for aviation training and extended active service by aviation Reserve officers.

"In the light of such legislative background, the conclusions appears, required that the provision in the act of 22 Sept. 1941, authorizing the same pay and allowances for officers temporarily appointed under that act as provided for members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the same grade and length of service, did not contemplate or intend that such temporary officers who might be assigned to the Air Corps should thereby become entitled to the lump-sum payments specially authorized for Air Corps Reserve officers, under certain conditions, upon relief from active duty. Accordingly, the question submitted is answered in the negative."

PX Plans

Post exchange stock disposal when demobilization commences probably will be worked out without any glutting of the market with goods, due to plans for disposing of stocks to other units within the organization and gradually reducing them as a whole, ASF officials stated.

With post exchange inventories at all times making a quick turnover, approximately 1.5 times a month, the inventory of around \$31,000,000 in personal necessities could be liquidated in a very short time. Gradual demobilization will, of course, render great haste unnecessary.

Inventories, Special Service Forces officials state, are closely controlled on the basis of experience.

Germans Slaughter Prisoners

An official statement from Supreme Allied Headquarters on 31 Dec., confirmed earlier press reports of the slaughter of 115 American prisoners by German soldiers near Malmedy, Belgium. The official statement follows:

"Evidence resulting from a preliminary investigation leads United States 1st Army authorities to believe that 17 Dec. a German tank detachment shot down in cold blood approximately 115 United States officers and soldiers mostly from a battery of a field artillery observation battalion.

"They had been taken prisoner near Malmedy at the opening of the German counter-attack. Some fifteen members only of this group eventually escaped the Nazi massacre, which took place at approximately 3 p. m. 17 Dec., about three miles below Malmedy. The battery was proceeding to convoy, and upon arriving at a junction in the highways to St. Vith and Waimes a number of German tanks traveling in the opposite direction were suddenly observed.

"The enemy opened fire immediately. Upon being fired at by tanks, the men of the battery quickly abandoned their vehicles, seeking cover as best they could. About fourteen vehicles of the battery had already safely passed the road junction and headed toward St. Vith.

"The first Americans to be captured were two enlisted men who were driving an unoccupied ambulance just past a junction on the road to Waimes. Their truck was wrecked and they were taken prisoner, being brought back to the road junction in a German tank.

"In the mean time, all of the battery's personnel were captured and rounded up on a cleared field, being lined up six ranks deep. They were immediately searched for cigarettes and other valuables. Suddenly for no apparent reason, shots were fired into this group of defenseless prisoners by a German guard.

"Immediately following this outbreak two of the German tanks began spraying the Americans with machine-gun fire from a distance of about 75 to 120 feet. Killed and wounded prisoners fell to the ground, including those who were not hit. But it is thought the majority of these latter men were killed later when machine-guns continued spraying the men on the ground.

"As the tanks prepared to depart from the field they drove past the fallen prisoners, their machine guns pouring additional bullets into those already killed and men who were wounded. As a parting gesture German infantrymen on top of the tanks fired their small arms into the helpless mass.

"Finally, the German soldiers walked through, deliberately shooting those who still showed signs of life. Approximately twenty or twenty-five soldiers, the majority wounded, decided to make a 'run for it.' Guards immediately opened fire as the men broke into a run and only about fifteen eventually managed to gain their freedom."

Cigarette Shortage

Reports indicate betterment of the cigarette situation overseas, due to the general survey ordered by the Army Service Forces and the curtailment of pilferage at many points in the European Theater.

While no official report of the survey has been made public, officials point to it and to improved shipment facilities as improving factors in the situation.

Cigarette sales at commissaries and post exchanges are still curtailed at many posts and stations in the United States, with local officers applying ration systems to meet the supply situation in each locality.

Reports from Fort George G. Meade, Md., state that military personnel and civilians employed on the post have had their cigarette ration cut from two to one pack per day. A card rationing system has been put into effect at this post.

A directive issued by headquarters of the Eighth Service Command has discontinued indefinitely the sale of cigarettes by the carton at post commissaries. At Fort Worth, Texas, Army Air Field purchases are now limited to four packages a day by military personnel and two a day to dependents.

Medical Enlisted Combat Pay

Reintroduced in the 79th Congress have been two bills, differing slightly, to provide additional pay for enlisted Army Medical Department personnel on duty in combat areas.

Representative Bolton, Ohio, has submitted H.R. 363, which provides that additional pay of \$10 per month shall accrue to such personnel as may have been awarded a proposed Medical Corps valor badge. Representative Harless, Ariz., has submitted H.R. 424, which provides that

a like amount of extra pay shall be given to enlisted personnel of the Medical Department who serve in combat areas. This bill does not make it necessary for the enlisted man to have been given a valor badge. Representative Bolton's bill sets no time for the beginning of the added pay; Representative Harless' bill sets 1 Jan. 1944 as the earliest possible date for beginning this payment. Both bills limit the payments to 6 months after the cessation of hostilities.

Senate Bills to be Introduced

Although no bills were introduced in the Senate this week, at the opening of the 79th Congress, it is known that members of the Senate Naval Committee will next week reintroduce twelve bills not finally acted on by the 78th Congress. Nine of the bills authorize land transfers, reimbursements and the transfer of title to a ship.

The major bills to be submitted are:

(1) To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to furlough certain officers of the active list of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard when it operates with the Navy. Reserve officers of these components will not be affected by the legislation. This bill passed the Senate in the 78th Congress but was not reported in the House. Rep. Vinson, Ga., introduced the companion bill, H. R. 624, this week, and early action may be expected in both branches of Congress.

(2) A second important bill to be introduced will be one which provides that Reserve officers on the retired list of the Navy may while on active duty be temporarily appointed to ranks or grades in a different branch or corps of the Naval Reserve.

(3) The third outstanding bill is the one to change the present limit on the number of members to constitute the ROTC of the Navy. By its provisions there may be not to exceed 24,000 NROTC students until one year after the end of the present wars and not more than 14,000 after that time. A similar bill providing for a delimitation of membership in the NROTC was passed in the House in the 78th Congress. The House Naval Committee has accepted the Senate form of the bill and it has been introduced this week as H. R. 621, by Chairman Vinson of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Theft of Supplies

Brig. Gen. Joseph Dillon, Deputy Provost Marshal General of the European Theater, told at a press conference in Washington this week of the system by which theft of supplies was virtually halted in the North African Theater, where he was Provost Marshal General, and afterward in Italy and southern France. General Dillon will leave this country shortly to assume his duties in Europe.

For the protection of railroad shipments, a system instituted by Brig. Gen. Cary R. Gray, Jr., former railroad executive, made use of sealed cars and immediate checking of cars following each stop, narrowing investigations to certain areas.

Bribes as high as \$1,000 for the diversion of a single truckload of supplies were offered, General Dillon said, many men accepting such an amount almost daily. A check on the purchase of money orders and bonds brought many of these men to justice.

Many pitched battles were fought with Italian and French racketeers before the practice was stamped out. Similar systems, he said, are making thefts in northern France more and more difficult.

U. S. Divisions in France

Four Infantry divisions, the 28th, 35th, 90th and 95th have been identified as components of the Third Army.

First Army units recently identified are the 9th Armored Division and the 2nd, 9th, 30th, 75th and 99th Infantry Divisions.

Now identified as in action on the Western Front are the following divisions:

Airborne: 82nd and 101st.

Armored: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 14th.

Infantry: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 18th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 35th, 36th, 44th, 45th, 75th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 83rd, 84th, 90th, 95th, 99th, 100th, 102nd, 103rd and 104th.

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Gen. Gullion Retires

The retirement of Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion on 31 December because of disability incident to the Service, has meant the disappearance from the Active List of an officer of the United States Army whose able discharge of pre-war and war duties and missions brought to him the Distinguished Service Medal, the Oak Leaf Cluster and the Legion of Merit.

His career was notable for many reasons, particularly in its natural development along the line in which he was unusually proficient, from the year of his graduation from West Point, Class of '05, to his final assignment on the Staff of General Eisenhower. His special interest was law, although he had an excellent record in the Line and on the General Staff. Besides graduating from the University of Kentucky with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1914, and receiving from that University, from Centre College, Kentucky, and from the University of Hawaii honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws, he attended and graduated from the command and general staff school, the Army War College and the Navy War College. This broad education gained while performing the duties of a Regular Officer, peculiarly fitted him to popularize Selective Service during World War I as an assistant to Maj. Gen. Enoch Crowder, then Provost Marshal General; to represent the United States at important international conferences; to act as Administrator of the National Recovery Administration for the territory of Hawaii; to serve as The Judge Advocate General of the Army; to create and develop the Office of Provost Marshal General for the current war, of which he was the head, and to develop the framework of the organization which will repatriate the seven million nationals of conquered states impressed for labor in Germany.

Looking over the peace-time accomplishments of Gen. Gullion, that of promoting industrial recovery in Hawaii during the depression of the early thirties, stands out because of its subsequent bearing upon the attitude of the population when Japan struck at Pearl Harbor. At the time Judge Advocate General of the Hawaiian Department, he was selected by Gen. Hugh Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, to establish the system, later invalidated by the Supreme Court, in the Islands. The task was particularly difficult because of the diverse racial, industrial and labor conditions, and economic dependence upon the mainland. However, he acted in a manner which gained the cooperation of all the people, and as a result there was economic improvement which benefited not only the predominant Japanese but all the people. Having served in France in 1918 as Section Judge Advocate and as Rents, Requisition and Claims Officer, and, subsequently, as Judge Advocate, III Army Corps, and by reason of his association with General Crowder, and his law experience and service as Acting and subsequently the Judge Advocate General, it followed that he was the natural selection for the post of Provost Marshal General when it was created in August, 1941, four months before Pearl Harbor. With his usual ability, he organized the Office of Provost Marshal General in a manner which has had continuing effective results. He trained the Military Police, and cooperated with the Army and Navy Intelligence, the FBI and local authorities in preventing sabotage, thus promoting the conversion of the United States into the Arsenal of Democracy which President Roosevelt had visioned. He established the schools for instruction in Military Government, and their graduates in liberated lands are performing service which promotes order and harmonious cooperation between our occupying forces and the civilian populations. Upon his own request he was relieved in May, 1944, from the office of Provost Marshal General, and assigned to General Eisenhower's Staff as Chief of the Displaced Persons Branch, G-5 SHAEF.

In all the international negotiations in which he engaged, Gen. Gullion demonstrated his value to the country. As Senior War Department Representative, he participated in the International Conference of 47 nations at Geneva in 1929, which revised the Geneva Convention of 1906, and formulated the International Code governing Prisoners of War. By a curious twist of fate, to quote the War Department release on his career, he put into effect the provisions of that Code, and it was the American Prisoner of War Bureau that instrument created, which first reported to him the German capture of his youngest son, an officer of the Air Corps. In 1938 he was the sole delegate of the United States at a conference of judicial experts at Luxembourg, where he addressed the conference on international law on the subject of the protection of civilian populations from bombardment from the air. In 1941 he represented the War Department and the American and Federal Bar Associations at the first convention of the Inter-American Bar Associations at Havana. In France, from which he was invalided home last November, he consulted and arranged for the coordination of the several Governments-in-Exile with reference to the re-establishment and rehabilitation of their respective nationals, who may be found in Germany upon its occupation. The plans which were completed will be the basis for the return home of the men and women who have been forced to work in German production.

Thus ends a career of distinction and service. In his retirement, Gen. Gullion will have the best wishes of all his friends.

A Kentuckian by birth, Gen. Gullion married the former Ruth Mathews, now deceased, of Carrollton, of the same state. He is the father of Edward Gullion, a permanent career officer of the State Department, whose last post abroad was as chargé d'affaires at Helsinki, Finland, and at present is associated with UNRRA; 1st Lt. Allen W. Gullion, Jr., AC, a prisoner of war in Germany; Mrs. Ruth Simpich, wife of Maj. Frederick E. Simpich, now overseas, and Mrs. Thomas S. Moorman, wife of Col. Moorman, also overseas.

Balls of Fire

Dispatches from an AAF night fighter base in France tell of mysterious balls of fire which appear suddenly and accompany planes flying night missions over Germany.

Thought by pilots to be radio-controlled from the ground, the weird objects appear in several forms. In some cases a red globe appears off the wing tip of the plane and follows it for miles at high speeds, while at times three balls appear and fly ahead of the plane. Still other reports state that groups of about 15 of the objects have been observed at a distance.

Reports from the European Theater last month told of silver-colored balls thrown into the air during day raids over Germany.

AAF Headquarters spokesmen state that no official report has been received on the fire balls and the dispatches from France give no indication that they have any damaging effect upon night-raiding planes.

In some ways the description of the fire balls resembles St. Elmo's fire, the glow accompanying the slow discharge of electricity to earth from the atmosphere. This phenomenon is often observed, as one or more lights, in the rigging of ships, towers, and other objects raised above the surface of the earth. Here also one or more lights appear.

Need Band Instruments

A nation-wide program is under way to procure through purchase and donation large numbers of band instruments critically needed for use by Army bands.

With the supply of band instruments dwindling and with no manufacture in progress, the Quartermaster Corps states that Army bands, now numbering approximately 800, are in need of instruments either new or in such a state of disrepair that they can be reclaimed.

At Louisville, Ky., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., gratifying results already have been obtained as a result of the drive, which will include many more cities. At some central location, usually a music store, purchases are made from the public and donations of instruments received.

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Navy Pilot Training
(Continued from First Page)

cutback.

A number of factors led to this decision. One is that the Navy plans to speed up the rotation of its fliers, thereby giving aviators more frequent periods in the United States for rehabilitation and refresher training in new equipment. Also, the war in the Pacific is now ahead of schedule, and as the Navy presses home the drive on Japan proper, it has to be prepared for the more difficult job of fighting at accelerated tempo to keep the Jap constantly off balance. The upward revision in pilot training was not caused by an unexpected increase in the attrition rate.

Approximately 7,000 aviation cadets and students were effected by the June cutback. In order to return to the program, they must have been in good standing at the time they were shifted to other duties, or elected to withdraw voluntarily to other duties in the Navy. A letter from the Bureau of Naval Personnel will shortly notify all eligible personnel that they now have an opportunity to reenter the program. They will then have to submit applications. Each man's application will be considered on the basis of his record, the Navy's needs, and his availability.

Re-accepted students will be entered at a stage of training commensurate with their position at the time they were separated.

Former students who may have been assigned to reserve midshipman training will not be returned to flight training until they have completed the reserve midshipman course, and have been commissioned. Those returning to flight training will undergo training as commissioned officers.

Mexican Troops Abroad

The Mexican Senate voted last week to authorize President Manuel Avila Camacho to send Mexican troops to war outside the territorial limits of Mexico.

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James F. Byrnes, director of War Mobilization, in a report on war mobilization and reconversion submitted 1 Jan. to the President and the Congress, set forth his personal recommendations on those matters.

Special emphasis was placed by Mr. Byrnes on manpower, legislation to force into essential work many of those with 4-F draft classification and labor relations.

Congress, the report stated, should give consideration to legislation strengthening the authority of the War Manpower Commission in diverting manpower from non-essential to essential occupations. Predicting another increase in monthly inductions, he strongly advocated legislation to put to work at essential tasks many of the 4,000,000 holding 4-F classifications who are not now doing such work. Congress, the report said, should strengthen the authority of the War Labor Board so that it will be able to enforce its decisions without seizure.

"War-time taxation," he said, "should end with the war. However, there can be no general revision of taxation until the war is over on all fronts."

Stating that renegotiation has limited profits in two ways, the report stated that this was through refunds during the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, which have brought in \$4,355,268,000 to date, and through price reductions resulting in cuts on existing contracts of \$3,887,597,000 in addition to lower prices secured on reorders.

As the renegotiation act terminates 30 June, Mr. Byrnes recommended its extension to at least 31 Dec. 1945.

Nominations sent by the President to the Senate 3 Jan. included those of Paul A. Porter, Ky., to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission; Guy M. Gillette, Iowa, to be a member of the Surplus Property Board; Harry D. White, Md., to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of John L. Sullivan; J. Haden Alldredge, Ala., and Charles D. Mahaffie of the District of Columbia to be Interstate Commerce Commissioners. The last two named are reappointments.

A review of the stock market at the end of the year shows that the market continued on the upgrade throughout 1944. The best average price levels since 1937 were reached during the year.

The automotive industry, the top producer of weapons, is expecting another year of all-out war production. Joseph W. Frazer, chairman of Graham-Paige Motors, said 1 Jan. that he is confident that when the time comes the industry can build 6,000,000 new cars in the first year of unrestricted production, and 25,000,000 in the first five years.

Aviation Duty Pay

The Comptroller General this week ruled that "A statement to the effect that, but for an incapacitating injury suffered by a Navy enlisted man while under verbal orders for the performance of aerial flights, orders would have been issued requiring his continued regular and frequent participation in aerial flights for the three-month period following the injury may not, in the absence of written orders, be accepted as establishing the man's right to aviation pay for said three-month period, regardless of whether his injury was a result of an 'aviation accident' as defined in Executive Order No. 9195, permitting continuance of aviation pay, authorized by section 18 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, for three months following an incapacitating accident."

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Merchant Marine

During the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1944, a total of 1,881 vessels with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 19,025,231 was constructed, to achieve a record never before reached, the Maritime Commission stated in its annual report submitted to Congress on 4 Jan.

Highlights of the report included the following:

"In the first half of the 1944 fiscal year, 1,017 vessels aggregating 10,410,971 deadweight tons were completed, while during the second half of the year 864 vessels of 8,614,260 deadweight tons were constructed. Tonnage difference between the two periods came as a result of the shift from the slow Liberty type to the faster Victory ship, conversions for military use, and the construction of special military types for the Army and Navy.

"Deliveries of special types include combat loaded transports and combat loaded cargo ships essential for military operations in the Pacific, a number of small cargo carriers of 3,840 deadweight tons for the Army and Navy, a few large trooperships, aircraft carriers, and frigates for convoy escort service. The wooden vessel program is now complete and the concrete ship construction initiated as an emergency measure is being finished.

"Study given to problems involved in welding ships' structures has already resulted in alterations of certain details in welding procedures. Other technical developments include the design and construction of a gas turbine for ship propulsion, for which a contract has been let.

Post-war Operations

"Up to the end of the fiscal year 3,063 prime contracts with a value of \$1,417,340,335 were terminated. The Maritime Commission's Termination Committee has worked closely with the Office of Contract Settlement to set up a procedure including prompt settlement of all amounts due. Savings of \$223,749,000 through contract renegotiations and forward price reductions had been effected from the time of establishment of the Price Adjustment Board in the Commission in June 1942 through the fiscal year.

"Since wartime shipbuilding has created a merchant fleet many times the size of the one in existence before the emergency construction program, operation of the fleet is and will be of much greater magnitude than before the war. It is the general belief that there will be an increase in the foreign waterborne commerce of the Nation after the war, and there is no legitimate reason why American flag ships should not participate in the increase, carrying in American vessels at least 50 per cent of our overseas import and export trade.

"The scope of future activities of the Maritime Commission is dependent in some respects upon the action of commercial steamship operators. Besides meeting requirements for ships for private operation with vessels now in use, demands for certain designs of ships for post-war use must be filled with new construction."

Vessel Disposal Unit

Creation of the Division of Large Vessel Disposal and the appointment of Commo. E. J. Moran to head the new unit, has been announced by the United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration.

The division will have charge of negotiations for the disposal of vessels and floating equipment in excess of one thousand gross tons.

The division will also make recom-

mendations for the sale, receipts from and transfers to other Government departments and agencies with the exception of new construction, the return of vessels to owners from whom chartered and the terms and conditions of such deliveries.

Rate of Exchange

(Continued from First Page)

dollars in relation to francs because the often desire the dollars for purposes apart from immediate spending in France. Some persons are afraid of future inflation of the franc. Others desire to convert their wealth into an easily carried reasonably stable currency, and believe the dollar fills that need. Still others acting for the Germans, are extremely anxious to get American dollars for use by spies and saboteurs.

And the latter group certainly has the francs to spend. The German government, through its looting, has obtained an incalculable amount of francs — an amount which is causing the French government no small concern. It seems generally agreed that France is going to be forced to protect its currency, sooner or later, by issuing new currency for which outstanding money must be exchanged by a given time. By such a step, money now in Nazi hands can be invalidated.

The francs given to American service men in lieu of dollars are not occupation currency, but are notes of the French government. As such, the French government, not Britain or the United States, is responsible for their value and their redemption. A true rate of exchange, economists say, cannot be fixed arbitrarily, but is arrived at when there is an exchange of goods making necessary the evaluation of the currency of one country in terms of another. No such exchange of goods is now taking place between France and the United States. France's purchases here being paid for in dollars. France, it is understood, believes that when free exchange occurs it can maintain a rate of 50 francs to the dollar, and, according to all reports, has no plans to change the rate.

Meanwhile, American service personnel are urged by their Government and by the French government not to compete for scarce supplies at admittedly high prices, but to send their money home. Eighty to ninety per cent of the service pay roll in France is being sent home, reports indicate.

Film Shows Naval Battle

A Navy short subject film, entitled "Brought to Action," depicting the Second Naval Battle of the Philippines, will be shown in theaters throughout the country, beginning the week of 11 Jan. The title "Brought to Action" was suggested by the line from Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué of 23 Oct. 1944—"The enemy fleet has been brought to action."

The picture is an account of the Naval strategy concerning this great sea-air clash that resulted in a severe defeat for the enemy forces. In presenting its picture story the Navy has utilized authentic film photographed by the Japanese of their ships and planes in battle.

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Soldiers' Business Plans

(The following article on the post-war business plans of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States was prepared by D'Alton B. Myers, of the Division of Small Business, Department of Commerce.)

THE mystery surrounding the post-war plans of servicemen has been solved. The GI's themselves have told us just what kinds of businesses they expect to start, how much experience they have had, how much capital they have, how much more they need, and the answers to a dozen other suggestions that have been perplexing business men, bankers, and government officials.

Army Gets the Answers

The task of finding out just what the men want or expect to do when the firing stops was assigned to the Information and Education Division of the Army Service Forces. The plans of 20,000 enlisted men were determined by a questionnaire survey among a cross section of troops in the United States and in two overseas theaters of war. But preceding this, a pilot study was made by which the possibility of error was reduced to an extremely low figure. In fact, statisticians in charge of the survey state that the percentages they have compiled can be used safely in estimating the post-war business plans of all enlisted personnel.

Here are the main findings, which are based on "Plans of Army Officers and Enlisted Men to own businesses after they leave the service," one of the series of reports on post-war plans of the soldier, Information and Education Division, Army Service Forces:

1. 11 percent of the men have definite or fairly definite plans to have businesses of their own or to go into business with a family relative.

2. Among the men with definite plans, over 80 percent have had experience in the line they expect to enter. 42 percent of them had been self-employed.

3. Nearly half expect to go into retail trade. Service establishments, small manufacturing businesses and construction or contracting operations figure in the plans of another 25 percent.

4. The average initial investment anticipated is small. Most plan to invest not more than \$4,000.

5. Approximate 60 percent state they will have all or at least half the needed capital.

6. Their plans for borrowing additional capital are not very clear. About one-sixth stated they plan to borrow from banks and loan companies, and one-tenth from friends. One explanation of this indecision is that the GI Bill was passed only a few weeks before the survey was made and few men knew of its provisions.

In spite of the care with which this study was made and its proved statistical accuracy, it should be kept in mind that the plans of the men were those they had in mid-summer of 1944. Some factors that might affect their future plans are the length of time before being demobilized, the general economic condition when demobilized, the publicity given to the business loan guarantee provisions of the GI Bill, the encouragement given the men to start businesses, and the development of programs that will help assure their success.

Most Are Experienced

Out of 1,000 enlisted men approximately

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The following store, officially designated by the Navy Department, carries blue overcoats, service blue uniforms; raincoats (with removable lining); aviation (winter working) uniforms; for purchase by Naval Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers. The garments are in accordance with Naval specifications, and are marked with a label stating "This label identifies a garment made and sold under authority of the U. S. Navy."

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110 will most likely start their own enterprises. Fifteen of these 110 already have businesses to go back to, and about 55 have very definite plans. It is in this group that we find many men who were formerly in business. Another 40 have plans that are fairly definite, or as the Army survey puts it, "relatively less definite." That the majority of all these men have had considerable experience is shown in Table I.

Table I. Previous experience in same line of work by men stating they intend to start business

	% among men with definite plans	% among men who are fairly definite
Were self-employed	42%	12%
Had job experience in same kind of work amounting to 3 yrs. or less	20	24
Over 3 years	20	23
Had no previous experience	18	41
Per cent of all enlisted men approximately	(7%)	(4%)

What Types of Businesses

Retailing is the choice of about one-half of the men with definite plans. Table II shows types of businesses planned grouped according to classifications in the 1939 Census of Business.

Table II. Percentage of men with definite plans to operate certain types of businesses

Type of business planned	men
Manufacturing and wholesaling	9%
Construction and contracting	6
Retailing—food	10
Retailing—automotive, including repair services	13
Retailing—all others, including eating places	22
Services establishments	13
Transportation, communication, utilities	7
All others, classified	9
Unclassified—largely no answer	11
Per cent of all enlisted men approximately	(7%)

More than half of the men planning to start new businesses are planning to invest \$4,000 or less. Only 1 man in 25 is definitely planning to put in more than \$10,000. Men already owning businesses are naturally reluctant to tell how much they have invested; apparently they will report very little additional capital. Table III gives the breakdown according to amount of investment planned.

The investment plans do not vary greatly according to kinds of businesses they intend to enter. Approximately 60 percent of those planning retail stores and 70 percent of those anticipating running service establishments do not intend to invest more than \$4,000. For both manufacturing and wholesaling and contracting and construction slightly over 50 percent are thinking in terms of small investments.

Table III. Percentage of men according to amounts they plan to invest

Amount of investment planned	% among men already owning a business	% among men with definite plans
\$1,000 or less	9%	16%
\$1,001 to \$2,000	6	17
\$2,001 to \$3,000	6	14
\$3,001 to \$4,000	2	6
\$4,001 to \$6,000	6	16
\$6,001 to \$10,000	5	9
Over \$10,000	4	4
Undecided or don't know	2	5
Amount not stated	60	13
100%	100%	100%

They Have the Capital

About two-fifths of the men already owning businesses and one-fifth of those with definite plans for starting claim to have the capital needed. In the first category an additional 15 percent state they will have at least half. Of the men relatively certain, an additional 40 percent are in this same position, as shown by Table IV.

Table IV. Percentage of Men with Certain Stated Expectations of Having Needed Capital to Operate Business

Expectation of having needed capital	% among men who already have businesses	% among men relatively certain to start business
Will have all	42%	20%
Will have at least one-half	15	40
Plan to borrow more than half	5	23
Don't know where they will get needed capital	3	9
No expectation stated	35	8
	100%	100%

Mature, Substantial Planners

The service men who intend to start businesses are, according to this survey, substantial and mature, with definite plans which indicate they have been giving careful consideration to the problems they will encounter. The majority are in the age group of 25 to 34, are high school graduates, married, and prior to induction had above average incomes.

Where Will They Start

Communities of 25,000 population or less are the favorites with about 45 percent of both the men who have had businesses and those with definite plans. Communities between 2,500 and 25,000 are particularly popular as shown in Table V.

Table V. Population of Proposed Community of Residence of Enlisted Men Who Say They Have Businesses and Men Definitely Planning to Start Businesses of Their Own

Population of Home Community	Men Who Have Businesses (Percent)	Men Who Plan to Start a Business (Percent)
Fewer than 2,500	19%	20%
2,500 to 25,000	25	24
25,000 to 100,000	18	21
Over 100,000	37	31
Undecided as to proposed community of residence	1	4
Total	100%	100%

Are Their Plans Realistic

Some unrealism is bound to creep into the plans of any group. And the Army points out that the men's plans sometimes show signs of being unrealistic or perhaps based a little on day-dreaming or nostalgia. For example, men longer in the service than the average are more prone to say they will start businesses. But according to the Army:

"The fact remains that most of the men with definite plans to operate businesses do meet certain basic requirements of experience and probably have sufficient enthusiasm to carry them along the road toward business . . . ownership even if not all of them arrive."

And the Army in its interpretation of findings continues:

"Many of the men may be unaware of some of the problems they will face as operators of small businesses. Before these men are demobilized, however, it may be expected that they will have access to more information about the problems most frequently encountered by proprietors of small businesses of the type they are interested in."

What's Being Done

The business world these men will return to will be a different world than the one they left before joining the armed forces. Shifts in population, government regulations, new commodities and materials, new methods of distribution, new sources of supply, changes in price levels, new sources and methods of financing are but a few of the factors that both the man who returns to his business and the newcomer will have to study.

At the Army Separation Centers the service man awaiting discharge is given a lot of sound counsel.

Both the Army and the Department of Commerce have recognized the importance of providing these men who want to start businesses with authentic information. A series of nineteen books is under preparation and will deal comprehensively with the following: apparel stores, automobile repair shops, retail

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bakeries, beauty shops, building contracting businesses, dry cleaning businesses, electrical appliance and radio shops, grocery stores, hardware stores, heating and plumbing businesses, laundries, metal working shops, painting and decorating contracting businesses, real estate and insurance brokerage businesses, restaurants, small sawmill businesses, service stations, shoe repair businesses, variety and general merchandise stores.

These books will first be available only to service men and women through the United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin. However, it is hoped that shortly after publication they will be reprinted in a special edition for general distribution.

The Department of Commerce maintains 26 field offices in principal cities from which service men as well as other business men, both new and established, can obtain much assistance through publications, special reports, and personal conferences.

There are over 500,000 less businesses today than on 30 Dec. 1941. It will be the returning service men—and war workers—who will rebuild our business population. Not all who try will succeed. There are bound to be casualties. But can American business and government do less than provide all who will avail themselves with the best type of training and counsel?

Training of New Officers

Recommendations for the use of civilian and military educational facilities to train temporary and Reserve officers to be commissioned in the Regular Navy probably will be submitted by the DuBoise Board, which is expected to report some time this month.

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